The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL INVASION.

The Occupation of Carlisle by the Enemy.

Retirement of Our Forces on the Harrisburgh Fortifications.

THE REBELS SLOWLY ADVANCING.

Our Position Considered Impregnable.

Evacuation of McConnellsburgh by the Rebels.

THEIR RETREAT TO CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Demonstration Against the Northern Central Railroad.

THE REBELS AT HANOVER.

Defeat of a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.

THE ADVANCE ON HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The Union forces have retired toward Mechanicsburgh, and the rebels are advancing slowly from Carlisle. Our regiments are engaged in throwing up rifle-pits.

A slight skirmish occurred yesterday at the Stone Tavern, near Walnut Bottom, in which we lost seven men prisoners.

Seven deserters came in to-day from near Mount Union.

The news from the direction of Gettysburgh is very exciting. The rebels occupy that place with 8,000 strong—their pickets extending to within eight miles of Hanover.

It seems at present to be the intention of the enemy to attack the works on the west side of the Susquehanna, but appearances change almost hourly. We are prepared to give him battle.

By order of Gen. COUCH all the school-houses of the city are to be used as hospitals. If necessity requires, the churches will also be used. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Carlisle was occupied at about 10 o'clock this morning by the rebels.

At 12 o'clock they were three miles this side of Carlisle, and were still advancing.

Our cavalry force, which has been watching their movements, is gradually retiring.

The enemy have a line of pickets extending from Carlisle to Gettysburgh. They are moving in this direction in three columns.

The authorities were in telegraphic communication with Hanover Junction at 12 o'clock. But the appearance of the enemy's column is hourly looked for.

What remains of the Government archives are now being packed up for shipment.

The Susquehanna is rapidly rising, and all the fords will be impassable.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. SMITH, commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable.

There is not as much excitement here now as there was when the rebels first entered Hagerstown.

The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863, 6 o'clock P. M.

The rebel columns under Gen. EARLY, which were at Gettysburgh yesterday, reached the Northern Central Railroad a few minutes after 12 o'clock to-day.

At a point between York and Hanover Junction the wires were cut by the rebels, and no further news of their movements is known up to the present time.

A dispatch from York states that the rebels are in force at Abbottstown, a village fourteen miles from there.

The rebel column which passed through Carlisle this morning is now at Kingston, thirteen miles from here.

The rebels have met with no opposition as yet. As they approach near Harrisburgh their movements will be slow and cautious.

ADVANCE TOWARD THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Saturday, June 27.

A dispatch from Hanover Junction, dated this morning, gives the following particulars in regard to the movements of the rebels:

"The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Hanover Junction.

One of our scouts was killed at Gettysburgh yesterday, and several were taken prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels ran all the cars on to the Rock Creek bridge, and set them on fire.

Col. JENNINGS' regiment, of Pennsylvania militia, in that neighborhood, was routed by the rebels, and it is reported that forty of them were taken prisoners.

The Curtin troops, under Capt. MURRAY, had a skirmish yesterday in Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, at Stone Tavern. The troops lost seven men.

The authorities expect that the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, in the neighborhood of York and Hanover Junction, will be destroyed to-day, thus cutting off all communication with Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Hanover Junction, June 27, says:

Col. JENNINGS' regiment left Harrisburgh on Thursday for Gettysburgh, and on Friday morning went to Gettysburgh. The Philadelphia City Troop and another cavalry company preceded them. The cavalry were three miles beyond Marsh Creek, and the enemy were then in the mountains at Cashtown, eight miles west; but they advanced. Our troops after some skirmishing, fell back toward York, and are reported to have had some skirmishing on the road.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon our cavalry left Gettysburgh. As the rebels entered, the telegraph operator, Postmaster, and Revenue Assessor, escaped. Before we left, a train of thirteen freight cars, some with Col. JENNINGS' supplies, were run to this side of the bridge, at the edge of the town.

The bridge and train were afterwards destroyed by the rebels.

Three members of the City Troop and three of our infantry are reported to have been captured.

On friday night the rebels encamped on Wolfe's Farm, half a mile this side of the town. Their force is represented to be 8,000 strong, with artillery, under command of Gen. ROBINSON. Their pickets were near Oxford.

All the rolling stock of the Gettysburgh and Hanover Railroad has been saved. The cars destroyed belonged to the Northern and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

On Thursday night the rebel encampment extended from Cashtown to Fayetteville.

The editor of the Gettysburgh *Star* has been captured, and it is reported that one of our scouts has been shot.

YORK, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Nothing has been heard yet of JENNINGS' regiment. The attack on them commenced at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a large cavalry force, and continued up to the last advices. Their loss is not known, but it is reported that a number were taken prisoners.

HANOVER JUNCTION, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Hanover stopped half an hour since. The inference is that the rebels are there. There is no station between here and there, by which to ascertain the fact.

EVACUATION OF M'CONNELLSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

BLOODY RUN, Friday, June 26—9 o'clock P. M.

Gen. MILROY has left for Baltimore, leaving his command in charge of Gen. PIERCE.

The rebels have evacuated McConnellsburgh, and retreated toward Chambersburgh.

Our telegraph operator is now at McConnellsburgh again.

A reconnoissance showed that the rebel force at McConnellsburgh consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

Our scouts toward Hancock report that there is a force of rebel infantry ten miles this side of Hancock.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels evacuated this place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

On Thursday morning the rebel pickets were driven in by a detachment of the First New-York cavalry, under Maj. ADAMS, causing quite an alarm among the rebel force.

The cause of the retreat of the rebels is supposed to be the fear of a flank movement on the part of Gen. MILROY—an operation for which this part of the country offers great facilities.

The rebels were about 5,000 strong, under Gen. STUART. They retreated in the direction of Chambersburgh, and will to-day reinforce the rebel forces that are menacing Harrisburgh.

A destructive raid was made through the lower part of this county yesterday by a body of IMBODEN'S men. They paid no respect to any kind of property, and what they could not carry away with them they destroyed. These bands of plunderers are more to be feared along the borders than the regular rebel army.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

Adjutant-Gen. RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order for the organization of the militia called out by the Governor's proclamation, and apportioning the quota for each county in the State. The quota of Philadelphia is nearly eight thousand.

It is understood that the proposed procession and demonstration by the Union League of this city on the 4th of July has been postponed in consequence of existing circumstances.

THE VERY LATEST DISPATCHES.

Occupation of York by the Rebels.

A Skirmish at Sterritt's Gap, Eighteen Miles from Harrisburgh.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURGH.

The Citizens Turning Out En Masse, and Forming in Companies.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—11 o'clock P. M.

The rebels occupied York at 5 o'clock this morning. No resistance was made by our troops.

The regiments of Col. THOMAS and Col. FRICK are known to be safe.

York is ten miles from Columbia.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a skirmish took place at Sterritt's Gap, eleven miles from where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Susquehanna River. We had four men killed in the skirmish.

Sterritt's Gap is eighteen miles from Harrisburgh.

The people from all parts of the State are promptly responding to the Governor's proclamation of yesterday.

The excitement here is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers to defend the city. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail, each one endeavoring to do all he can to assist in redeeming the State and country.

Adjt.-Gen. RUSSELL issued an order this afternoon that arms should be given to all citizens on application to the arsenal. When this became known the result was that at least 3,000 persons made application, most of whom on leaving carried a gun away.

Most of the men who had arms were formed into companies and marched across the river.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—Midnight.

Information has been received here that the rebel force which was at Sterrit's Gap at 3 o'clock this afternoon, has arrived in front of Duncannon, the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. In that event the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will be cut.

KINGSTON, THREE AND A HALF MILES WEST OF MECHANICSBURGH, Saturday, June 27—6 P. M.

The uninitiated may think strange of the movements of Gen. KNIPE, but they are the best that can be made, under the circumstances, and admit of satisfactory explanations.

At 4 o'clock our forces vacated their last position, which was on the line of Silver Spring Township. This move was made in consequence of the enemy being in force on our flank, and attempting to get in our rear near Mechanicsburgh.

The enemy are now in position near this place. He is coming along slowly and cautiously.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

All quiet here. Our cavalry is below us on the south side. The enemy's advance has halted.

A rebel Colonel told a farmer that they would be before Harrisburgh to-morrow night.

MECHANICSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 27—10 P. M.

We closed our telegraph station at Kingston and retired to this place.

The enemy is quiet, and there is no prospect that the rebels will come in here before to-morrow morning.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

THE EVACUATION OF CARLISLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MECHANICSBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

I have just time, prior to the departure of the train for Harrisburgh, to forward you an outline of the events that have transpired in Carlisle and its vicinity within the past few hours.

I left Carlisle last night about 11 o'clock, retiring from that place about one hour after the Union forces evacuated the position held by them, which was about two miles from the town.

The forces under command of Gen. KNIPE have for a day or two past been intrenched behind earthworks, thrown up on the different roads leading into Carlisle from the direction of Shippensburgh. Last night, about 9 o'clock, an order came from Gen. KNIPE to fall back, whereupon the position held was evacuated, and the troops retired, marching through Carlisle in a very quiet and orderly manner. About 10 o'clock a portion of the troops stationed beyond Carlisle marched through the town, and took the turnpike leading toward Harrisburgh. The rebel pickets were then within three miles of the town, and their main body was thought to be slowly advancing. So far not a shot has been fired between the contending parties, and at this moment it is uncertain whether an action will take place near here or not.

Up to the present writing the rebels have not entered Carlisle, but their appearance is looked for at any moment.

Business is entirely suspended, and the streets of the town present a deserted appearance. What is true of Carlisle applies to Mechanicsburgh also. Few people are seen except those who congregate at the different points at which news from up the valley is anxiously expected.

Our forces, after leaving Carlisle, marched some distance in the direction of Harrisburgh, since which a satisfactory location has been chosen.

It cannot be definitely stated what the ultimate movements of this force will be, but what facts I can glean regarding their operations I am not at liberty to divulge in this communication.

All day yesterday a fight was confidently anticipated between the advancing rebel forces and the Union troops who hold the approach toward Carlisle, but so far those anticipations have not been realized. The rebel forces that immediately threaten Carlisle are not thought to number more than 2,500 men, mostly mounted infantry, but the general belief is that a heavy body of rebel troops is not far in their rear. Gen. JENKINS is in command, and he has with him a number of the guerrilla force who have lately committed such devastation in Western Virginia.

The rebels are engaged in the wholesale stealing of horses; they seem very greedy after that species of spoil. The indications at present are that momentous events are about to transpire in the Cumberland Valley, and the inhabitants are in a state of anxious solicitude to learn from what point the storm of war will commence.

Capt. BOYD, who has command of a detachment of the First New-York cavalry, has done yeoman service in watching the advance of the rebels toward Carlisle. His men, acting as scouts, have returned from time to time definite information of the position and apparent intentions of the advancing rebels to Gen. KNIPE at his headquarters. Capt. BOYD is brave, active and energetic, and is constantly to be found in the front. It is reported by parties who have just come from Carlisle, that the rebels have entered the town; whether the report be true or not, is a mere question of short duration, as there is nothing at present to prevent them from doing so, and the report of its occupation is being generally credited. Their advance on this place is hourly looked for, and the Stars and Stripes that now proudly float from a steeple within my gaze, may soon have to be temporarily supplanted by the rebel rag.

At Carlisle strangers cannot get a meal of victuals for love or money. Everything available has been sent to the troops who were posted beyond the city.

I had forgotten to mention that a number of the citizens of Carlisle set an example to the other residents of the Cumberland Valley that might be followed with advantage. They formed themselves into an impromptu military company, and, with such arms and accoutrements as they could obtain, marched out to the intrechments beyond the town, and took their place in the line of battle, to await the result of whatever might transpire.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Any statements of military movements here would be injudicious. Much has been said, both by the newspapers here and correspondents from abroad, that, perhaps, ought not to have been said, and hence Gen. COUCH has taken precautionary measures in the premises, forbidding the transmission of all contraband intelligence. Suffice it to say that the arrangements for the reception of the enemy have been well considered, and all the plans well digested. The future must determine the degree of their adaptation or efficiency. It is thought by some that, after all, the rebels will not venture an attack, and that, fearful of the welfare of their rear, they may retire to their base, after ravaging the country over which they have traversed. Their conduct toward the citizens and farmers along the valley is represented as being extremely rude. Many acres of large and fine crops of grain, ready to be reaped and gathered for the granaries, have been wilfully and maliciously destroyed.

For the past few days, the scene at the bridge which spans the Susquehanna at this point has been pitiful in the extreme. The main road leading out of the Cumberland Valley has been literally jammed with carriages, wagons and vehicles of all descriptions, bearing whole families of refugees, men, women and children, who have been driven from their once peaceful and happy homes, with the little all of their world's goods they have been able to save from the hand of the ruthless invader. Two or three thousand of these refugees have already passed through here. Many are still on the road, some of whom have not yet arrived, and others of whom are journeying on.

What effect the rain, which is now falling fast, will have upon the movements of the enemy, must be in our favor. It will flood the streams in the way of his retreat.

At Chambersburgh the rebels have opened the stores and taken their contents, but no other robbery has taken place, except of horses. The Confederate flag is flying in the public square at Chambersburgh. The rebel pickets near Carlisle captured one of our men last evening. The rebel force consists, according to the information of one of our scouts, of about 15,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 21 guns and one complete battery of rifled Parrotts.

Gen. EWELL issued a supplementary order in Chambersburgh to-day, warning the citizens, for the second time, not to carry firearms, under a severe penalty. Various alarms have taken place to-day among the citizens of Carlisle. The telegraph operator left the place once, but afterward returned. Late this evening there is a rumor that the rebels have diverged from the valley, and are moving on toward York and Gettysburgh.

THE EXCITEMENT.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Friday.

Long before the sun rose in splendor this morning, a scene of bustle, excitement and confusion commenced, such as has never before been witnessed in the capital of Pennsylvania. During the night, troops were hurried over the river. Regiment followed regiment, until this morning, when our streets were comparatively cleared of soldiers, except those which reached the city by the regular morning and noon trains. But *the* excitement, apart from the movement of troops, was that which attended the ingress and egress of people who came from the Cumberland side of the river, and who passed through the city, hurrying to a place of safety with all that was dear and valuable to them. Every machine on wheels capable of hauling a load was brought into requisition. These came wheeling and trundling along, each laden to the top—some with grain, household effects, and household goods, others with store goods, machinery, tools, and, in fact, all that was movable and valuable. Following these came other vehicles, filled with women and children—then came men and boys mounted on horses, driving before them cows and sheep. The scene was at once exciting and pitiful. It came to us as the first hot breath of war. It admonished us that the foe was indeed approaching, and as the carnival moved through our streets its magnitude and numbers were increased by accessions of goods and individuals from Harrisburgh, who moved off with the train, intent on flight and safety. From all accounts that we can gather, we learn that the farmers in the Cumberland Valley have resolved to leave nothing valuable for the invader to seize. As the enemy extends his raid into this State he will find that his march is only to meet danger; and when he turns to retrace his steps over a territory he has desolated, he may also find that his path has been covered by an obstacle he did not calculate to meet.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 26.

The work on the different fortifications surrounding the city was energetically carried on yesterday, there being an aggregate of 11,423 men employed on the various forts, distributed as follows: Brown's Hill, Turtle Creek, 564 men; Robinson Hill, Allegheny, 436; Davis' Hill, 1,862; Squirrel Hill, 1,594; Mount Washington, 2,722; Cemetery Hill, Allegheny, 522; McKeever's Hill, 775; Gazzam's and Herron's Hills and Union Park, 3,003. At the meeting of the Committee of Safety last night, additional cash subscriptions to the amount of $122 were reported. Various employers reported men for work on the fortifications to-day, among which was the offer of the services of three hundred colored men, who were assigned as a separate force to Fort No. 8, Maguire's Hill, above Mount Washington. The forces of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Novelty Works were assigned to Davis' Hill, and a force of two hundred retail dealers of Birmingham were assigned to Fort No. 9, on Mount Washington. Notwithstanding this morning opened rather unfavorably for out-door labor, large squads and companies of men proceeded to the fortifications to which they were assigned, and we have no doubt a very considerable force will be at work. As we write, the rain is falling steadily, and, from all appearances, seems as if it would continue through the day. However, the rain cannot dampen the patriotism of our citizens in this emergency, and the work on the fortifications will be pushed forward to completion despite the opposition of the elements.

PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, June 27.

The following important military order was issued last evening:

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

To Major-Gen. N. J. T. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.:

1. By direction of the President of the United States, you are assigned to the command of the militia and volunteer forces and defences of Philadelphia, and will receive instructions from these headquarters. By command of

Major-General COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, Major and A. A. G.

2. By virtue of the above, the undersigned assumes command of this station. All military organizations, of whatsoever kind, including civilians, will make their reports accordingly.

3. All existing orders and regulations for the government of this command will remain in force until rescinded.

4. The following named officers are announced as composing the personal Staff of the Major-General commanding, or as assigned to Staff duty at these headquarters. The administrative department of the Staff will remain as heretofore.

Lieut.-Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Additional Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

Capt. CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieut. W. F. MILTON, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. EDWARD J. PARKER, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Second Lieut. L. HARWOOD, Co. C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Commanding.

GETTYSBURGH.

From the Star and Banner, June 25.

A company from the Two Taverns, Mount Joy Township, commanded by Capt. COLLINS, came marching into town on Monday last, and struck for headquarters, where they offered their services to Major HALLER, commandant in this county, and were accepted.

Our skirmishers and bushwhackers get themselves into close quarters with the enemy by their daring adventures among the mountains. They have been at work felling trees and barricading the passes, and are frequently fired upon by the enemy.

A company of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. RANDALL, arrived here on Monday night, and, in conjunction with our other cavalry, have been doing good service in the way of watching the enemy along the front.

The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment has immortalized itself by its gallant conduct in the late battle at Winchester. Newspaper accounts, and information from other sources, prove conclusively that the hardest fighting was done by the Eighty-Seventh. The regiment has been ordered to York to reorganize and recruit.

A Proclamation Expected from Mayor Opdyke.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Mayor OPDYKE, I hear, is about to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to organize Home Guards without delay. If the rebel invasion of the Border States should continue, it is rightly argued every able-bodied man we can send to the rescue of our sister State ought to be, and will be sent: and, in their absence, it will be indispensably necessary to have an adequate force prepared at all times to guarantee protection to life and property at home. In all times of civil commotion there are not wanting men of evil dispositions insensible alike to the claims of patriotism, and the obligations of honor, who are tempted to the committal of outrages, if the power to repress them is wanting, and to guard against danger from that quarter, the recommendation of the Mayor is most opportune. It is not doubted that it will meet with a hearty response at the hands of the people. The suggestion has also been received with favor that the merchants should close up their stores and places of business at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to afford the young men in their employ an opportunity to drill.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 26.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* left for Boston to-day, noon, with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment.

Lieut. F. R. KENT, Third Pennsylvania artillery, has been appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24.

The steamers *Kennebec* and *Georgia* arrived this morning from Baltimore.

The Revenue cutter *Cuyoga*, Commander MCGOWAN, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day noon. She has been on a cruise South and came in here for coal. She brings no news.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Matanzas.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LIESGANG, from New-Orleans and Key West, June 21, with cotton and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She left New-Orleans evening of 17th, at 9 o'clock; crossed the bar at 7 A. M., 18th; touched at Key West 21st, to land passengers. She had 40 cabin and 220 sick and discharged soldiers. She left at Key West steamers *Magnolia*, (flagship,) *Huntsville*, *Octorora*, *Hendrick Hudson*, *Juniata*, *Exact*, and bark *Gem of the Sea*. The following deaths occurred on the voyage:

June 24.—Sergt. Jeff. Richardson, Corp. Thos. J. Rogers, Co. F, 16th New-Hampshire.
June 25.—George B. Grover, 18th artillery, New-York.
June 26.—Melville C. Grindle, Maine Volunteers.
June 22.—John L. Duncan, Co. H, 41st Mass.
June 24.—Abner Nelson, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Steamship Shannon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 27.

The steamship *Shannon*, sister ship to the *Mersey*, from Liverpool on the 12th, *via* Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here last night, *en route* to New-York after discharging and coaling.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL HOOKER IN MOTION.

His Forces Taking Position in Front of and to the North of Baltimore.

The Heavy Rains Retarding Operations.

No Rebels at South Mountain or Boonsboro.

Heavy Rebel Trains Retiring With Plunder from Pennsylvania.

The Northern Central Railroad Torn Up Forty Miles from Baltimore.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 27.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore.

The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily slow. T. B.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the Potomac. The respective positions of the various corps it would not be be proper to indicate.

A portion of our cavalry is operating in the advance, and the remainder in the rebel rear.

There are no rebels now on South Mountain or at Boonsboro. They appear to be concentrating near Sharpsburgh. A. P. HILL'S corps crossed the river at Williamsport yesterday, and are now in Hagerstown. The whole rebel army is now on this side of the Potomac.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S brigade was in Smithsburgh yesterday, passing toward Gettysburgh. Col. LETCHER'S regiment of cavalry accompanied them.

Wagon trains, loaded with grain, have passed through Smithsburgh toward Hagerstown, retiring from Peennsylvania; also large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The negroes captured throughout the country were impressed by the rebels into their service as drivers.

The rebels had a number of small mountain howitzers with them.

The Rebels at Glen Rock, Forty-three Miles from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels are at Glen Rock, tearing up the track of the Northern Central Railroad.

Glen Rock is 43 miles from Baltimore.

A DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Squadron of Scott's 900 Cavalry Surrounded and Cut Up.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

A squadron of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, under Maj. REMINGTON, on their way to Centreville, this morning, encountered near Fairfax the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and dashed at them with the sabre. The Major made two charges, and drove the enemy for three miles into a wood, and there encountered a superior force, that checked him with the fire of carbines. The fight from the beginning to the end was fierce. Its termination, from the overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous.

Maj. REMINGTON, after having had his horse shot twice, cut his way out and made his escape with eighteen men. Five have come in since. Eighty are reported as either killed, wounded or missing. Among them are Capt. DAGWELL, Capt. CAMPBELL and Lieut. HARLETON. The companies were B and C.

A dispatch was received to-day, stating that the rebel force in Gettysburgh to-day was 5,000.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

An Order of Respect from Secretary Welles.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.—A gallant and distinguished naval officer is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; the daring and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla; the heroic Christian sailor, who in the China seas and on the coast of Africa, as well as the great interior rivers of our country, sustained with unfaltering fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union—Rear Admiral ANDREW HALL FOOTE—is no more.

On his way to take command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, a position to which he had been recently assigned, and the duties of which were commanding the earnest energies and vigorous resources of a mind of no ordinary character, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and, after a brief illness, breathed his last at the Astor House, at New-York, on the evening of the 26th instant.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more preëminent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman, whose loss we now deplore.

Appreciating his virtues and his services, a grateful country had rendered him, while living, its willing honors, and will mourn his death.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards, naval stations, and on the flagships of squadrons, be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Municipal Officers of Jersey City on an Excursion.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 27.

The Common Council and other municipal officers of Jersey City arrived here this evening on an excursion over the Erie Railroad. They were accompanied by the General Superintendent and other officers of the road.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Movement of Gen. Rosecrans' Army on Wednesday Last.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that ROSECRANS' army had been served with ten days' rations, and they were all in motion. The destination is contraband; but it may be inferred, from the fact that BRAGG, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here, is that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburgh, and have determined to give up the Southwest. BRAGG is to take care of Richmond, while LEE'S army comes North and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

OCCUPATION OF SHELBYVILLE

We are informed that a letter from the gallant Lieut.-Col. BROWNLOW, of the First East Tennessee cavalry, at Triune, states that BRAGG'S forces have evacuated Shelbyville and fallen back. Our forces started from Triune on Wednesday morning, and expected to reach Shelbyville at 1 o'clock that day.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 27.

The Cumberland River is rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, with 10 feet of water already on the shoals.

It is reported that a considerable force of rebels has crossed the Cumberland at Burksville.

Rumors prevail of an engagement at Shelbyville, Tenn., but nothing in regard to it can be traced to authentic sources.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned WILSON VICKERY, who was convicted at the June term, 1863, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, for making counterfeit coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for a term of years.

The President has also pardoned SAMUEL P. SKINNER, who was convicted at the November term, 1861, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, of fitting out a slaver, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail for a period of five years.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Judge BURNHAM is Chairman of the Vallandigham Committee, and he, with Messrs. BARTLEY and BLISS, were the spokesmen in their interview with President LINCOLN. The written communication was read by Judge BARTLEY, and the President intimated that he would speedily send an answer to the Committee.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Paymaster WILLIAMS was robbed of $3,700 last night at his boarding-house in his absence. The money has been recovered.

ENLISTING MINORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 170.—Paragraphs 931, 933 and 934, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, are modified to read as follows:

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or reënlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen years of age, his guardian or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c.

934. The forms of declaration and of consent, in case of a minor under eighteen, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Union Mass Meeting in San Francisco—Mining News—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

A large mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Union State Convention was held here last night. Speeches were made by most of the candidates for State offices. There seems to be no doubt that the Union State ticket will be elected by an immense majority. It is probable, however, that but one opposition ticket will be in the field, viz: that to be nominated on the 5th of July by the two wings of the Democratic party at their fusion Convention.

Sandwich Island dates have been received to June 6. The Sugar Refinery Company had become embarrassed, and been forced to make an assignment. Missionaries from all the Islands were holding their regular annual meeting at Honolulu. Rev. D. ANDRUSAN, representing the churches of the United States, was in attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived, ship *Shooting Star*, from New-York.

The Gould and Curry silver mine to-day declared a monthly dividend of $150 per foot. These continued large dividends are increasing the mining fever and encouraging emigration to develop further the mineral districts of Nevada Territory. The rush of population in that direction is tremendous.

The advance immigration overland from the Western States is entering California. Very few families have arrived yet. Those who have come are mostly young men, who anxiously inquire "if the Conscription act is to be enforced in the State."

Seventy Missourians, who talked "recession," were captured by a file of soldiers, and required to take the oath of allegiance, as they passed Fort Ruby, toward California, yesterday.

[*Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.*]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived to-day ships *Free-Trade*, STORER, from from New-York, Jan. 31, and *Shirley*, BROWN, 59 days from Hong-Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers.

Capture of a Rebel Blockade Runner, Burning of Another, and Escape of a Third.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 26.

A naval officer, just arrived from off Wilmington, reports that the rebel schooner *Hattie* was captured last Saturday by the United States gunboat *Florida*. She was running out with turpentine, cotton and resin.

The *Hattie* reported the *Banshee*, the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned on Cape Fear River, when just ready to sail with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The *Eugenie* ran out on the night of the 19th.

The Resistance to the Draft in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Matters in Monroe County, Ind., are becoming serious.

Col. BIDDLE, who has four companies there, has asked for reinforcements and a section of artillery.

The resisters to the enrollment are said to number fifteen hundred.

—Miss Agnes Burns, a young lady eighteen years of age, committed suicide in Geneva, N. Y., on June 25, by taking arsenic. Cause—disappointed love.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Extracts from Late Richmond Papers.

The Rebels Losing Faith in Their Cavalry.

THE LATE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE THREATENED ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

We have Richmond papers of late dates, from which we make the following extracts:

The *Dispatch* has a rather lugubrious article upon "Our Cavalry," in which it admits that there is talk in Richmond that the "sceptre is departing" from the Confederates in the matter of cavalry preëminence. It thinks our horsemen are not equal to theirs, but that ours are better equipped and mounted.

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Dispatch* says: "We have a report that a considerable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Friday last, between the forces of Gen. BUCKNER and the Federal Gen. BURNSIDE, in which the enemy are said to have been repulsed, with heavy loss. BURNSIDE then commenced a flank movement, and Gen. BUCKNER fell back to cover Knoxville. The point at which the latter took up position was Clinton, within fifteen miles of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Other reports state that the enemy had possession of the railroad at Lenoir, and that they were advancing in another body, and, after having been defeated at Knoxville, were retreating eastward. The telegraph wires between Bristol and Knoxville had been cut—supposed by the Union men of East Tennessee."

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN LOUDON.

We have a few additional particulars of the cavalry fight in Loudon, last week, and from these we learn that the affair was one of much more importance than was at first supposed. Our information represents that the enemy were driven out of Middleburgh, on Wednesday evening, by the brigade of Gen. ROBERTSON. On Thursday morning the fight was renewed, and at first the enemy was driven back with the loss of some 400 prisoners, belonging to a Rhode Island cavalry regiment.

In the afternoon the enemy was heavily reinforced, and throughout the remainder of the day the fighting is represented to have been quite severe and altogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy firing was again commenced, and report states that the enemy opened upon our columns with artillery, inflicting considerable damage upon the brigade of Gen. W. H. F. LEE and other brigades. This, however, is mere rumor, and not wholly entitled to credit. This much we are confident of, that up to noon of Thursday we had a decided advantage in the series of fights that had taken place, and we have a firm faith in the gallantry and ability of our cavalry to contend successfully with the forces of STONEMAN.

We understand that a dispatch was yesterday afternoon received at the War Department from Gen. R. E. LEE, stating that the forces under Gen. STUART had been contending with the enemy's cavalry for several days, with success. This is all that we were able to learn of the fight up to a late hour last night. If Gen. LEE telegraphs that our forces have been successful, there can be no doubt of the result, and we therefore conclude that the enemy has been repulsed, if not signally, at least successfully.

THE PENINSULA.

It was stated in the city, early yesterday morning, that information had been received of the landing of a heavy column of Federals at some point on the York River. West Point is the safest base of operations on that river, and we learn that, yesterday, when the train on the Richmond and York River Railroad left the White House, there were some Yankees at the point below. That train brought up one Yankee deserter who had left his comrades during the recent Chickahominy raid.

The rumor mentioned may be baseless, though the Fortress Monroe correspondent of a Baltimore paper, writing on the 15th, says that important movements are in progress in that vicinity. With the forces from Suffolk, the Peninsula Yankees might miss a point on Richmond with the hope of turning *general attention from Washington.*

THE SPOILS AT WINCHESTER.

On the 16th, our army at Winchester were engaged in unloading about 400 wagons, all loaded with captured army stores, sutlers' goods, &c. A very large quantity of ammunition was captured in the fort.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

In the Second Congressional District, WHITFIELD is elected by 500 majority, over MAHONE, the next highest candidate. In the Third (Petersburgh) District, GHOLSON is elected by 38 majority.

The *Dispatch* strongly recommends a retaliatory policy for all the alleged wrongs inflicted upon the Confederacy by the Federal troops.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS MOVEMENTS.

The Savannah *Republican's* army correspondence, under date New Fosterville, June 10, has the following from the front:

"So far as skirmishing or fighting is considered, nothing of the kind has taken place for some time. Strategic and experimental movements are developed daily upon one side or the other. The force reconnoissance made along the whole of the enemy's lines a few days since, satisfactorily proved that he was still in force and prepared for action. Later disclosures indicate that he has been considerably reinforced, has drawn his lines more closely together, and made important alterations in his forces. A force, estimated at 20,000, arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday. The numbers may have been over-estimated, but certain it is that the force was heavy, since it occupied six hours in passing a marked pointed. It is believed to have come from garrisoned points in Kentucky, and from Nashville, at which point it is reported there remains a force of 5,000.

The enemy appears to have given the attack upon Franklin by FORREST a great deal of attention, and to consider it as a matter of considerable importance. They were driven entirely out of Franklin, and engaged on the banks of the Harpeth, under their siege guns. While a portion of our forces thus engaged them, those in the rear busied themselves in removing sutler stores from the town. I have heard FORREST's losses estimated as high as 200, but consider this exaggerated. As before stated, it is understood that he suffered the loss of one piece of light artillery. The enemy estimated our attacking force at 20,000, and sent in large reinforcements. Since this engagement, they have withdrawn their main forces from Laverne and Gallatin upon their left, and transferred them to Triune, on their right, which is in easy supporting distance of Franklin. In addition to these movements, they have withdrawn a brigade from Carthage, on their left, and sent it to Murfreesboro. These movements would indicate a fear that BRAGG was about attempting to turn their right. Such a movement, if made successfully, would well nigh prove ruinous to the enemy, inasmuch as it would destroy his line of communication, cut off his base of supplies, and throw the Confederate army between him and Nashville, the position which he would depend on for a secure retreat, supplies, and a vigorous defence, in case the chances of war should drive him from Murfreesboro. This is evidently ROSECRANS' view of the subject, as disclosed by his recent manœuvres."

AN ORDER FROM BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2.
TULLAHOMA, Tenn., June 2d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—11. The enemy has seen fit to expel from his lines, and send to our midst not only those supposed to be guilty of crimes, but noncombatants found at their houses in the peaceful pursuits of life. In the perpetration of these outrages on humanity, and these violations of civilized warfare, he has prostituted the flag of truce to the base purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles. Hereafter that flag will not protect these guards, but they will be seized and sent forward to be treated as spies or prisoners of war, as the circumstances in each case may require.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.
H. W. WALTER, A. A General.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S SON.

A letter from Shelbyville, Tenn., in the Mobile *Advertiser*, says:

"The most daring and dashing of the cavalry leaders on the Yankee side in Middle Tennessee, is Col. BROWNLOW, son of the notorious and infamous old Parson BROWNLOW, of KNOXVILLE. He is young, rather handsome, a great dandy and lady's man, and, like his father, a great gas pipe or blow-hard of the most terrific description. His Lieutenant-Colonel is ANDY JOHNSON's son—two nice young men for a small tea party, truly! Though commanding a regiment, BROWNLOW is nearly always out at the head of small scouting parties, trying to ambuscade our boys, and leaving saucy messages in writing for them at houses on the neutral ground. In one of these messages, about a month ago, he offered $5,000 if 100 of the best men of PATTERSON's regiment would come out and fight him and 100 of his men on open ground. Col. PATTERSON refused to allow this braggadocio to be noticed; but Lieut. MAY offered to come out with eighty men and meet him and his hundred and clean him out, just for the fun of the thing. BROWNLOW didn't accept; and ever since then MAY has been trying to catch BROWNLOW, and BROWNLOW to catch MAY. MAY very nearly succeeded one day. He got on BROWNLOW's trail, and came up with him, their parties being about equal in number. After a brief arbitric and pistolonic interchange, BROWNLOW and his men fled, and MAY and his party pursued. MAY took individually after BROWNLOW, but the latter had too fleet a horse; he, however, left his cap and telescope on the road, and MAY now has them as keepsakes."

A DELINQUENT ENGINEER.

"P. W. A.," writing from Richmond to the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"I am informed by an officer of engineers that if Gen. LEE had possessed accurate information in regard to the United States Ford, he might have intercepted the retreat of the right wing of the Federal army, and captured or destroyed a large portion of it. The country in the vicinity of the ford, and especially that part of it known as the Wilderness, is intersected by numberless roads, many of which lead in the direction of the ford and unite a short distance from it. The river at this point is bounded on both sides by high rocky bluffs, between which and the water the road passes down some distance to the ford below, and then up to the opposite point on the north bank.

There was only one road by which Gen. LEE could hope to advance and cut off the retreat of the flying foe, as he passed between these overhanging bluffs, and that road was nowhere laid down on the maps furnished him by the engineers! When Gen. LEE discovered, too late, that there was just such a road as he desired, you may well believe that, mild as he is, he gave the delinquent engineer who had been charged with the operations in that vicinity "a regular blowing up." It was a similar error that prevented BEAUREGARD, just one year ago, from getting his army into position to attack HALLECK near Corinth, and which prevented him, as I have always believed, from achieving a signal victory."

EXIT VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

This gentleman, whose presence among us has caused some sensation, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending, has departed as quietly as he came. After spending a day in Petersburgh, Va., he proceeded on Tuesday last to Wilmington, in charge of Judge OLDS, who will see him safely on board a steamer for the port of Nassau. Thence we suppose he will go to Canada, where he can engineer the election campaign in Ohio, or, if he is disposed to try conclusions with the Administration at once, he may take steamer direct for New-York City, and claim the protection of the 30,000 peace men, who declared in assembly that free speech and personal liberty must and should be secured to citizens of the Empire State.

We are glad that VALLANDIGHAM has gone, for his presence in the Confederacy was a source of perplexity to the Government, and general uneasiness to the people. We ask for him the prayers of the congregation.

A REPORTED SUCCESS FOR MAGRUDER.

From the Houston Telegraph, May 26.

A reliable officer of Col. BATES' regiment, who arrived last evening, brings the information that before he left Columbia a courier arrived from Corpus Christie with information that Gen. MAGRUDER had fitted out several small steamers at that place and attacked the blockading fleet. He succeeded in sinking two of the enemy's vessels, capturing fifteen prisoners, and raising the blockade. Hurrah for the horse marines! Hurrah for MAGRUDER!

GEN. FORREST.

The following paragraph explains the rumor regarding this officer which we have had *vid* Murfreesboro:

Several days since, Lieut. GOUAD, of Capt. MORTON's battery, attacked Gen. FORREST, at Bethesda Church, between Columbia and Franklin, Tenn., snapping a revolver at him, the cap failing to explode. FORREST closed upon him, with a knife, cutting him, where, or whether or not severely, is not stated. GOULD then fired his revolver, shooting FORREST in one of his hips, the ball striking the bone. It was afterwards extracted. Gen. FORREST wrote to his wife, in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., that he expected to be in his saddle in ten days.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PROPELLER BOSTON.

From the Mobile News, June 11.

A party of our daring marines started to get a steamboat; the party was under the command of Capt. JAMES DUKE. After experiencing rather hard fare in the marshes of the Mississippi for some days, they discovered the *Boston* towing the ship *Jenny Lind*, loaded with ice, up to New-Orleans. This was some three miles from the Pass à l'Outre lighthouse. The brave fellows hailed the ship, and a line was thrown out to them—they were in an open boat. On getting aboard of the *Boston* the Confederates made a very pretty display of revolvers, when the Captain of the ship remarked: "I told you they were d——d revels," It was too late; the fastenings were instantly cut, and our men were in possession of the steamer.

In coming round at sea, they met the bark *Lennox*, from New-York, loaded with an assorted cargo, principally stores, to which they helped themselves, and retaining the Captain and mate as prisoners sent the passengers and crew ashore. They then set fire to her, completely destroying the vessel. This took place yesterday (Wednesday.) There were about forty on the *Lennox*.

About an hour afterward they came up with the bark *Texana*, also from New-York. They did not take anything from her but the Captain and mate—the balance they sent ashore. The *Texana* was then set afire, and was burning splendidly when she was left.

Among the prisoners is Capt. WOOLF, of the old bark *Asa Fish*, well known here.

There are about seventeen prisoners on board of the *Boston*, all of whom seem quite resigned to their fate.

The *Boston* arrived at Fort Morgan this morning about 2 o'clock, and at the wharf at 11 o'clock. She is a staunch tug—runs about twelve knots an hour, and is a propeller.

In the Mississippi River the Confederates were for some time within speaking distance of the United States man-of-war *Portsmouth*, 16 guns, and about half an hour previous to their capturing the *Boston*, a gunboat had passed up within gun-shot of our men.

This prize will prove very valuable to the captors—and shows what daring can accomplish in the way of a little private enterprise. What a howl will go up in New-York when they hear the news.

The *Boston* was cheered all along our front as she came in, the Confederate flag over the gridiron. She now lies in at the slip back of Gage's icehouse.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN.

From the Savannah News.

Our readers have been informed that the City of Darien, one of the oldest towns in the State, the New Inverness of Oglethorpe's time, has been totally destroyed by Yankee negro forces. We have been kindly permitted to make some extracts from private letters received by one of our citizens, which contains some facts in reference to the crowning act of wanton vandalism on Georgia soil which have not before been published. A citizen of Darien, writing from "Dunwoody's Plantation, near where Darien once stood," under date of June 12, says:

"What has been long threatened has at length come to pass. Darien is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. The accursed Yankee-negro vandals came up yesterday with three gunboats and two transports, and laid the city in ruins. There are but three small houses left in the place. The Methodist church was set on fire, but it did not burn. All the other churches, the Market-house, Court-house, jail, and Clerk's office, are gone. The villains broke open all the houses and stores and took what they wanted, and then poured spirits of turpentine over the floors and applied the torch. It is a sad sight to see the smoking ruins now. The wretches shot the milch cows and calves down in the streets, took some of them on board of their vessels, and left the rest lying in the streets, where they still lie. They carried off every negro that was in the place, except one old African woman, named NANCY, who told them she was from Africa, and that she would not go again on the big water. After destroying the town, on their way to Doboy, they burnt Mr. MORRIS' plantation buildings. For myself I feel this calamity severely. You know I have lost heavily since the war commenced, but I had still a good home left. This is now also gone. The value in money I would not have thought so much of, as I am getting used to it; but there is something in the word home that put money out of the question. And then to think that it was burned in broad daylight by the cowardly Yankee-negro thieves. But a truce to regrets. One of the boats started to come up Cathead Creek to this place, but the sneaking rascals changed their minds, and contented themselves with sending us a few compliments in the shape of shells. We, of course, had to leave here for a time, and, as there are more rails expected, I have concluded to move a little way into the pine woods, until I see whether I can harvest my crop or not.

The town was destroyed by a negro regiment, officered by white men. They left a book, which I found, and in which the following entry was made, and which, I presume, is a list of the regimental officers. The writing is in a large, coarse hand, and in pencil:

STEWART W. WOODS, June 11th, 1863. Company I, 54th Mass. Vols.
Penn Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
STEWART W. WOODS was born September 21, 1834.
Hidlers, Hidlersburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
54th Massachusetts Volunteers.

54th regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, of Col. SHAW.

Capt. G. POPE, First Lieut. HIGINSON, 2d Lieut. TUCKER.

Should these Yankee-negro brigands ever fall into our hands, the above record may be useful."

From the letter of a lady, formerly a resident of Savannah, we make the following extract:

"I suppose you have heard all about the burning of Darien. I was in town on Tuesday, and was to have had what things I had there removed the first opportunity, but on Thursday the Yankees landed a negro force of four hundred, who with torches and spirits of turpentine, burned every house and store, together with the churches and Court-house. They have left nothing but the chimneys standing in all Darien. They took every negro that was in the place, forcing some to go with their guns pointed at them all the time. One negro woman ran from them and they shot her in the head, and then carried her on board their boat. They have taken the schooner *Pet*, that was ready to sail for Nassau with a cargo of cotton.

The destruction of Darien was a cowardly, wanton outrage, for which the Yankee vandals have not even the excuse of love of plunder. The town had for a long time been nearly deserted, and there was nothing left in the place to excite even Yankee cupidity. It afforded a safe opportunity to inflict injury upon unarmed and defenceless private citizens, and it is in such enterprises that Yankee-negro valor displays itself."

THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

ROBERT H. MAY, Mayor of the City of Augusta, Ga., issues a Proclamation which opens thus:

"It is with feelings of satisfaction and pride that I acknowledge the obligation the authorities of Augusta are under to you for the extraordinary promptness with which you prepared to meet the invaders of your soil, whom you had reason to believe were advancing to despoil your city. It is such emergencies that try the souls of men, and your spirit and alacrity then manifested are ample guarantees that when the foe does come in truth, he will find you ready and anxious to evince your patriotism."

REPORTS FROM JACKSON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

If PEMBERTON had not stopped the speculation in breadstuffs in his Department, the garrison of Vicksburgh would to-day have had to succumb to a more powerful enemy than the Federal army now "bearding him in his den." As it is, his supplies are said to be ample for a good siege.

The booming of the hostile guns announces the safety of Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT keeps "pegging away." All last night and this morning the heavy booming of Federal cannon, and the answering thunders of the rebel guns could be distinctly heard here. PRICE is reported at Carthage, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. (I don't believe it.) The successful passing of our batteries by gunboats, and the possession of the mouth of Red River by the Federals render the possession of Port Hudson of but little consequence or practical usefulness.

The latest advices from Vicksburgh put our losses down at 5,000 altogether for the entire campaign.

The streets of Jackson present a lively appearance, although there is little or no business doing, and little or no sympathy is felt by the troops passing through. Last year a rumor got afloat that the people of Jackson did not want soldiers to walk upon their sidewalks. It has gone through the entire army and is believed, although Mayor MANSUR gave an official denial through the columns of the *Mississippian*. The troops hoot at their comrades to "come off them sidewalks." "The Yankees have burnt your town, have they? Glad of it—you are mighty glad to see us, ain't you? You'll let us walk on your sidewalks won't you?"

Jackson has a name hard enough, without this unkind report, which appears to be generally believed by the troops, who are very bitter. As to the Bowman House, they now call it the Sherman House, in memory of Gen. SHERMAN, of the Federal army, lately here with GRANT.

The wheat crop in all sections of the State is magnificent. The yield is so large that Mississippi will be an exporter rather than an importer of flour after supplying the demands of the people and army. In fact, the yield of all grain crops will be abundant. The fruit is fine, and everything promises well for a year of plenty and bountifulness. CLINT.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, June 16, 863.

The week has been characterized by a series of dreary rains which have continued up to this morning. At the present writing it is warm and clear, but lazy looking clouds still hang heavily in the east, indicating that the "rainy term" is not yet over. The corn never yet promised a more abundant yield, but the wheat in some districts is slightly touched with the rust, produced by the late rains, and there is some difficulty in being able to save the immense crop in East and Middle Tennessee for want of hands to secure the harvest. The flour mills in East Tennessee last year principally supplied our whole Southwestern army, and it is to be hoped that some means will be afforded to farmers to gather their crops before it's too late to save them.

The Board of Commissioners for this State under the impressment law, has fixed the price of shelled corn at $2 per bushel. This is complained of very much by the farmers, who think it is under the average price, corn in Virginia being fixed at $4 per bushel. The Commissioners, however, promise to raise the schedule of prices according to circumstances. It would be desirable, if the Commissioners, in each State, would agree on a uniform system of prices, which could be easily done.

The movements of our army toward Murfreesboro indicate that Gen. BRAGG is determined that Gen. ROSECRANS shall show his hand, and not keep up an appearance of strength under false pretences. We have, therefore, made an advance to feel of the enemy, and already several skirmishes have occurred. A portion of our forces have advanced to within five miles of Murfreesboro, and if ROSECRANS will come out of his fortifications an engagement will take place. But if not, it is supposed Gen. BRAGG will not attempt to storm the enemy's works without having learned his strength; in the latter case we may attempt to turn the enemy by a flank movement and gain his rear.

Last Sabbath, the 31st ult., Gen. BRAGG was confirmed in the Episcopal faith, by Rev. Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia. Gen. BRAGG has thus set an example to his army which will not be without its influences. On visiting Gen. LEE's army of Northern Virginia, I was struck with the high moral character which prevailed among the officers and soldiers, as well as the deep religious feeling that pervaded, especially in the lamented Gen. JACKSON's corps. It will be a source of congratulation should Gen. BRAGG succeed in producing the same beneficial result. There is no occasion for men becoming reckless and demoralized on entering the army, but on the contrary a different feeling should prevail. ORA.

THE OCCUPATION OF YAZOO CITY.

From the Yazoo Banner, June 5.

Thursday, the 21st, our town presented a scene of bustle and confusion unprecedented in our annals. Squads of gold-laced gentlemen, with their Staffs and dependents, might be seen hurrying to and fro, making ready to leave our "dear, damned, distracted town." The rumbling of ambulances and wagons, and rattling of hoofs, told our people that they would soon be left to the mercy of a dreaded foe, to accept whatever terms in his victorious entry he chose to grant. At 11½ o'clock scouts reported the hostile fleet at SESSION's plantation, five miles below, leisurely steaming up. Soon after this, two vast columns of black smoke were ascending—one from the Navy-yard and the other from the wharf. The yard, the boat in course of construction, and the propeller *Mobile* being repaired, were fired by order of Capt. BROWN, C. S. N. The steamer *Republic* was burnt at the wharf. She had been purchased by the Government for the engines, to be put in a gunboat at Selma.

The enemy were reported a mile below at 12½ o'clock, whereupon five gentlemen went down on the bank and waved a white flag at them. The Federals checked up, raised a handkerchief and invite: the deputation aboard. They agreed, and entering the skiff, rowed to the flag-ship and were received with great courtesy. They stated their business to be, that as our city was undefended, and the military gone, they wished to surrender the town to prevent them firing on us. The enemy of course agreed to accept the surrender. About the time the negotiations were settled, a Federal officer saw through his glass a retreating squad of Confederate officials. A shell was about to be thrown among them, but the gentlemen persuaded them not, as it would endanger women and children, and as it was only a running squad. The boats arrived and anchored before the city about 1 o'clock P. M. They did not hoist their colors on any public building. The soldiers caught here, and the sick in the hospitals, were paroled.

On Friday the enemy took possession of Confederate stores. They appropriated some, but gave the most away to the people. Very kind for Federals! A fine 24-pound brass gun was found on the bank of the river, and mounted on one of the armed transports.

The streets were crowded with marines during the day. This was very galling and humiliating to our people. They behaved themselves very well, if they did associate with negroes. They were mostly foreigners, freshly imported.

On Satur ay morning at daylight METZLER's mill was burnt. They then steamed down the river, to the immense relief of our people. About fifty negroes went with them. In passing Liverpool, 25 miles below here, they were fired into by our artillery. They lost six killed and 13 wounded. Our loss was one man wounded. We understand a negro woman was killed.

This visit of the enemy had the effect of pointing out to us a traitor in our midst. One of our citizens showed his white liver. After the enemy left he was arrested by ADAMS' cavalry.

Their Second Visit.—On Tuesday the Federals with four boats came up again. They passed and continued up the river. We all knew they were after our steamboats. At HAMER & JOHNSTON's place they found 1,300 bales of Government cotton, which they counted on taking as they came down. They went on quietly till they arrived at Shell Bluff, 100 miles above here, where they found four boats, the *Scotland, John Walsh, Lackland* and *Golden Age*, sunk two abreast, in the channel. They saw the boats so firmly wedged that they could not be moved, and so gratified their chagrin by burning their upper works, cabins, &c. They were here fired on by sharpshooters.

They now had nothing to do but come down again before the falling water left them high and dry. On coming to HAMER & JOHNSTON's plantation they found the cotton above mentioned burned to ashes. This fretted them sorely, and so they burned the magnificent saw-mill on the plantation and came down. They did not stop here. One boat landed at the Navy-yard to take iron from the ruins. A detachment of sharpshooters came ashore, and one of them sighted his piece at one of our scouts, who could have killed him, but for orders from his Colonel not to fire on the enemy, as they would have shelled the town.

REV. DR. HOGE ON HIS TRAVELS.

From the Richmond Central Presbyterian.

Two letters have been received recently from Dr. HOGE, from which we give some extracts:

PARIS, Friday, April 24, 1863.

I write you of my plans for leaving England the 2d of May, and which were likely to be defeated by the news of yellow fever up the West Indies.

I afterward heard of a vessel which was going direct from England to Nassau, on which I could get a berth, and on visiting the owner to make arrangements for taking my passage, he told me that a vessel had come in that morning from Nassau, the Captain of which informed him that the yellow fever was there also. All the friends with whom I consulted thought I ought not to run the double risk of capture and yellow fever, and that I should wait for further developments. I am very anxious to return to my family and Church, but I know that neither would wish me to encounter the double danger, and that you and my people would pray for my remaining here, to attempting to get home under such discouraging circumstances. I feel it to be my duty now quietly to await the indications of Providence.

The same gracious God who brought me here in safety, and who gave me such success, can convey me back again in his own good time and way.

I hope now to be able to return some time during the Summer, by way of Nova Scotia and Bermuda. I do not think they have the yellow fever in Bermuda at any season, or, at all events, very rarely. The disappointment of the delay is great, but I can make good use of my time, no matter how long I am compelled to remain here, for I can continue to obtain and forward such things as are needed to supply the spiritual wants of our people. I will probably go back to Scotland, where I think I can accomplish a good deal more, and there are various ways in which I can help our cause in London and elsewhere in England.

Our friends here think I can do more good by remaining than by returning. I don't know how that is, but if compelled to remain I shall improve my time and opportunities.

Col. LAMAR dined with me last night. I find him a pleasant acquaintance. He goes to St. Petersburgh next week, and wants me to go with him, but I must return to London on Wednesday. I would not enjoy travel merely for curiosity, when I can find good work to do; and at a time like this, when my countrymen are struggling for all that is dear to man, I do not take pleasure in sight-seeing. This visit to Paris is the only one of that kind I shall pay, and I do not care how soon this is over. I *feel* the privations you all suffer here more than I did when I shared them with you. I have little relish for the pomps and pleasures and luxuries that surround me in Europe. While the war lasts, I would rather live on pork and bread in the Confederacy than in the Tuileries, at the table of the Emperor.

I have not time or room to write an account of what I have seen in Paris, but the mention of the Emperor reminds me to say that I was present at a grand review day before yesterday, at which I saw him and the Empress and the Prince, and yesterday I saw NAPOLEON walking arm in arm with a gentleman on the Champs Elysees. He was in a plain citizen's dress, and entirely unattended: the day before he was in full uniform and on horseback. The Empress was in her carriage, escorted by a splendid mounted guard. The young Prince, a pretty, bright-looking boy, was in another carriage, with a guard of his own. Yesterday morning I paid a visit to Mr. SLIDELL and presented my letter of introduction. He and Mrs. SLIDELL gave me a very kind reception, and my interview with him was very interesting.

[In a short letter, dated London, May 9, he speaks of his anxiety to return, and the same difficulties in the way.]

FOREIGN BIBLE DONATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 20.

Of the gift of Bibles, Testaments, &c., by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 14 boxes have reached Charleston, of which 9 have reached Richmond. Of these nine, six contain certain books and tracts, and the other three Bibles. The whole grant (10,000 Bibles, 50,000 New-Testaments and 250,000 Gospels and Psalms) has been shipped from Liverpool some time since, and will soon get through the blockade. Rev. Dr. HOGE, now in Paris, is to return to Richmond *via* Nova Scotia and Bermuda, as the yellow fever is prevailing at Nassau.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO', Monday, June 22.

On last Wednesday the Tennessee Confederates held a convention at Winchester, and proceeded to nominate Hon. ROBERT CARUTHERS as candidate for the office of Governor.

The Chattanooga *Daily Rebel*, of last Friday, lying before me, says "he is one of the most experienced of our public men, and at the same time one of the most eminent."

Judge CARUTHERS has been a public man for twenty-five years, and belonged to the old Whig party. He is represented to have been a devoted adherent to "the Union as it was," but espoused the cause of the South on the outbreak of hostilities.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The same Convention nominated for Congress, in the First District, Joseph B. Heiskell; Second, W. G. Swann; Third, A. S. Coyler; Fourth, J. P. Murray; Fifth, R. S. Foote; Sixth, E. A. Kimble; Seventh, Mr. McCollum; Eighth, Thomas Meenes; Ninth, J. D. C. Atkins; Tenth, John N. Wright; Eleventh, D. M. Currin.

HARVEST IN THE SOUTH.

The harvest is said to be very fine in the South. "The land is puffed up with noisy waves of grain, like a Summer sea." One may stroll a day through the fields, and not grow weary a step of the way.

THE FORREST DIFFICULTY.

We have, in the *Rebel*, an account of a recent difficulty which occurred at Columbia, between Gen. FORREST and Lieut. GOULD, of MORTON's Battery. Lieut. GOULD is the son of a well-known wealthy merchant of Nashville. He was charged by FORREST with deserting his guns, leaving them in the hands of his Sergeant, on the recent Rome expedition of FORREST, and FORREST promoted the Sergeant, relieving GOULD.

As soon as GOULD heard this he sought the General, then dining at Mrs. GALLOWAY's. The General, seeing that the Lieutenant was exasperated, appointed to meet him at the Quartermaster's office after dinner, where he found Lieut. GOULD quietly waiting for him. GOULD then asked FORREST of the truth of the charges, and upon FORREST nodding his head in assent, GOULD pronounced the charges false. It is said that he then snapped a pistol from beneath his coat, but he emphatically denies this.

FORREST then quickly opened a pocket-knife, and stabbed GOULD between the sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side, the full length of the blade, about three inches, penetrating the lung. GOULD then immediately turned and shot FORREST, the ball entering the lumbar region, and passing directly down the crest of the ilium, the intestines being uninjured. Both will most likely recover, the ball being skillfully extracted from FORREST's side.

REVIVAL IN BRAGG'S ARMY.

By private information, agreeing with statements in the paper before me, it seems that there is quite an extensive revival of interest in religion in the rebel army in our front; Drs. PALMER and THASDALE, and others, assisting the Chaplains in holding religious services. Mention is made of very special interest in ANDERSON's brigade.

BRAGG STILL SENDING AWAY HIS TROOPS.

I open this to add that information is just received by conscripts that Gen. BRAGG has sent three more brigades south. And I have seen no reason to alter the opinion before expressed, that *large reinforcements* were sent to Mississippi, telegraphic despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

A Blockade Runner Ashore Near Morris Island—Cannonading Between the Batteries on Morris and Folly Islands.

From the Port Royal New South, June 20.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th inst., our blockading fleet off Charleston drove an iron blockade runner aground near Morris Island, and also within reach of our batteries on Folly Island. It was near daylight when she grounded. Her crew set fire to her, and left for Morris Island in small boats. Our pickets fired at them, and this put an end to all the peaceful relations which were apparently existing. That afternoon the rebels shelled our pickets at the head of the Island. None of the pickets were hurt, but one negro, a servant, was killed.

On Thursday night, the 11th, two officers and a party of men went aboard the steamer in a small boat, to find out what she was loaded with, and bring off any valuables on board. They had taken off their clothes, which were in the boat under charge of one of the men, but the latter, being anxious to go aboard himself, secured the boat, as he supposed, and went on the steamer. When all were ready to go ashore it was found that the boat had broken loose, and was floating with the tide up to the rebel shore. The officers, thus discovered to the enemy, were obliged to swim ashore, minus their clothes and numerous greenbacks. The men could not swim, and so had to stay on board till the next day, when they were taken off in another small boat.

On Friday afternoon the batteries on Morris Island again opened on our pickets and camps, firing very rapidly. Our batteries and the gunboat *Commodore McDonough* replied, sending shot and shell into the rebel works. There were no casualties on our side, excepting that one private in the Thirty-ninth Illinois, was struck in the head by the limb of a tree, cut off by a shell, and slightly wounded.

That night our batteries were carried to the front, where they were mounted in embrasure.

Saturday afternoon the engineers were shelled while working at the head of Folly Island. Although the shell burst all about them, no one was hurt. They got under the bluffs, and were able to defy the storm of grape which followed. On Saturday night Capt. PAINE, of the One Hundredth New-York, with twenty picked men, went aboard the blockade steamer *Ruby*. They had been aboard but a short time, when the sentinel on watch descried two boats loaded with troops coming off from Morris Island. Capt. PAINE had his men lie under the bulwarks till the boats got nearly alongside, when they fired a volley of bullets into the rebel boats. They instantly turned and put back for Morris Island, firing a few scattering shots as they left. Capt. PAINE threw some valuables into his boat, and returned immediately to Folly Island. The rebels soon opened on the steamer, which is not more than one hundred yards from their batteries, and kept up a rapid fire, but Capt. PAINE and his party were out of range, and got back unharmed. The rebels have mounted more guns, and there are now fifteen bearing on Folly Island, but we are ready for them everywhere. Our front is lined with sharpshooters, and as their guns are mounted *en barbette*, they find it hard work to man them. The cannonading on both sides has been kept up at intervals during the present week, but without any casualties on our side, that we can learn.

Colored Troops on the Georgia Coast.

From the Port Royal New South, June 20.

In a previous issue, we gave an account of a successful expedition of Col. MONTGOMERY's Second South Carolina Volunteers up the Combahee River; and this week we have particulars of other important operations on the coast of Georgia, by this regiment and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, also colored, and recently arrived in the department. They are encamped on St. Simon's Island, the Second South Carolina at a place called Gascoign's Bluff, and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts at a spot called Fredericka. There they find good water and air, and rumor says they have no trouble in getting their requisitions filled for fresh meat of all kinds, with some other articles not usually found on commissarys' lists.

On Monday, June 8, Col. MONTGOMERY took five companies of his regiment on a reconnoissance up the Turtle River, in the steamers *John Adams, Harriet A. Weed*, convoyed by the gunboat *Paul Jones*. They drove several parties of rebels from rifle-pits with shell, on the way up the river, including a force which held the City of Brunswick. The latter swept the *Paul Jones* with a volley of bullets from their rifles, and some on board had narrow escapes, but none were hurt. The town was not burned, as it is understood to be largely owned by people at the North. The *Paul Jones* returned after it was found that the rebels had all left Brunswick, but the transports kept on up the river a distance in all of 15 miles, and as far as their draft would allow. Capts. ARTHUR and ADAMS, with six men, then proceeded a mile further on, in a small boat, under cover of the guns of the steamer, and destroyed the whole span of the Brunswick Railroad bridge, across Buffalo Creek, the north fork of the Turtle River. On their return they were fired into by a party in ambush on shore. Capt. ARTHUR got a bullet through his coat-tail, and one negro received a flesh wound in the back of the arm. In the meantime, another party went ashore to a plantation house, and captured a couple of sabres, one very ancient, with some other articles.

On the following Thursday, early in the morning, Col. MONTGOMERY went on an expedition up the Altamaha River, taking with him five companies of his own regiment, eight companies of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth, under Col. SHAW, and a section of the Third Rhode Island artillery, under Capt. BRAYTON, in the steamers *Sentinel, Harriet A. Weed* and *John Adams*, again convoyed by the *Paul Jones*. The *Sentinel* got aground, intentionally on the part of some of her officers, as is charged, and the expedition was much delayed; then the *John Adams* ran upon a shoal, and finally the gunboat found it impossible, on account of her length, to pass a short bend in the channel. By these delays the plantation people had opportunity to drive all their slaves back into the country, so that one object of the trip was lost. A party of rebels in rifle-pits, who were holding the town of Darien, were driven off with shells, the troops landed, and the town was burned, all the buildings being destroyed except some lumber works, supposed to be owned at the North, about which was a large quantity of lumber. The gunboat went no further, but the transports kept on, and having got information from a contraband that the schooner *Pet* was lying in a creek, four miles above, proceeded there and captured her. She had 55 bales of cotton on board, with other merchandise of value, and was to have run the blockade that night, bound for England *vid* Nassau. As the transports approached the rebels were seen arranging inflammables to burn the schooner, and were just about firing them, when some shells dispersed them in very short metre, and saved the prize. A flat, with twenty-five bales of cotton, was discovered just below, and some extensive cotton and other storehouses burned, the contents of which could not be removed. The negro who gave the information about the schooner had been employed in loading her. He waited very demurely till he got his pay for the work, and then promptly deserted to our side. The next morning the expedition returned to St. Simon's Island, and Col. MONTGOMERY has since paid a visit here, bringing up with him the prize schooner. She will be discharged, and will then probably run as a dispatch boat between here and St. Simon's.

Department of the South.

GEN. GILMORE'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 48.—The following named officers are hereby announced on the Staff of the General Commanding, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Col. JOHN W. TURNER, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.
Maj. E. W. SMITH, A. A. G. and Com. of Musters.
First Lieut. ISRAEL R. SEALEY, A. A. A. G.
Lieut.-Col. R

o'clock, another still, but the regular bombardment has not yet commenced. The mortars are at work every night, and generally through part of the day. From the hill behind camp we can see them plainly. First, away off, directly across the rebel works, there is a bright flash away down in the horizon, and then you can see a bright speck, looking in the distance like a fire-fly, climb slowly up until it appears away among the clouds; and then comes the report of the mortar, generally about the time the shell reaches its greatest elevation. For a moment it seems to be stationary, and then turns and comes down, faster and faster, until it moves like lightning, and as it reaches the tree-tops there is a bright flash and a curl of smoke, and a few seconds after there comes the report of the explosion, that makes everything fairly shake. We have got so used to artillery firing that I could sleep by the side of a battery in full play. There is a continued crack of musketry along the lines the whole day, sounding like a set of woodchoppers busily at work, and almost every five minutes in the day there is a boom of a cannon, and sometimes a single battery will get at it and work faithfully for thirty minutes, may be, and then it will come down to the usual average again."

Important Letter from Gen. McClernand.

THE ASSAULT OF MAY 22, AND WHY IT FAILED.

The following letter written by Gen. McCLERNAND to Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
IN THE FIELD NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 28, 1863.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I snatch a moment, amid pressing and responsible duties, to address you a few lines upon the subject of our recent operations.

The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon ring, at short intervals, in my ears, and carnage is all around. All the corps of the Army of the Tennessee were ordered by its commander to make a simultaneous assault upon the enemy's works at 10 A. M., of the 22d instant. The advance was ordered to be made in quick time, with bayonets fixed, and without firing a gun, until the outer works were carried.

A very rough, rugged and broken space [lay] in our front, and had to be overcome under the enemy's fire. Our line was some six or eight miles long, and was, therefore, necessarily weakened by attenuation. At five minutes before 10 o'clock, I ordered that the bugle sound the charge, and within fifteen minutes LAWLER'S and LAUBAUN'S brigades, of the Fourteenth and Tenth divisions of this corps, had stormed a strong lunette work in their front, making enlodgment and planting our colors upon it.

Twelve men went into it, eleven were killed, and the twelfth, aided by our sharpshooters on the top of the parapet, captured and brought out twelve rebels—a feat more daring and successful is hardly recorded. Its achiever was Sergeant JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, who deserves equal admiration and praise.

Within thirty minutes after 10 o'clock, BENTON'S and BURBRIDGE'S brigades, fired with noble emulation, rushed forward, made a lodgment on a similar work in their front, and in like manner planted our flag upon it. This cost a sanguinary struggle. The enemy was driven away from a loaded gun before he had time to fire it; while Lieut. WHITE, of the Chicago Mercantile battery, brought up one of his pieces by hand close to the enemy's works, and double shotting it, poured a deadly discharge into the enemy's ranks. This feat was a worthy parallel to Sergt. GRIFFITHS.

All this was on my right. On my left OSTERHAUS' division formed the advance, supported by one brigade of Gen HOVEY'S—the other brigade having been left behind, under Gen. GRANT'S order, at Big Black. The movement of these forces was obliquely toward the point of attack, in front of LAWLER, which they neared in the course of a struggle which brought most, if not all of them into action. The fury of our assault was such as to alarm the enemy and to cause him to mass his troops, from both right and left, in my front. The movements by which this was effected, were plainly seen by officers and men of my command, and greatly increased the obstacles to the advance of my corps, whose strength had been much curtailed by different detachments which had been ordered to be left behind.

The odds were now largely against me; yet, for some eight hours, I held my ground, baffling every attempt to dislodge me, and in the meantime repeatedly asked for a diversion of the enemy on my right, or to be reinforced. Reinforcements finally came up, but too late; night cut short the engagement. With timely reinforcement, I doubt not, what a number of my officers affirmed, that we could have gone through the enemy's works. Indeed, I have learned since that the enemy were about to yield.

Passing to matters of a more personal character, I am loth to inform you of rumors which would fix upon me the responsibility of the failure of the assault on the 22d. These rumors are as contradictory as they are senseless and mendacious. They must be the spawn of petty prejudiced partisans. It would be unjust to impute them to any men of rank and character.

One rumor charges me with not attacking promptly; yet it is notorious that I was the first to attack, and the first to make a lodgment in the enemy's works; moreover, I continued unremittingly the conflict until after night and for a longer time than any other corps. My success was also as great as that of any other corps.

I planted my flag upon two of the enemy's works, where they waved some eight hours—taking a number of prisoners, and fencing the enemy, through his fears, to mass his forces to stop my progress.

Another rumor charges me with the responsibility of the loss sustained by the other army corps. And wherefore do you imagine? Simply because I urged that other parts of the line should continue the attack as well as mine, or that I should be reinforced—one or the other.

In asking the former, I but asked what Gen. GRANT had expressly and peremptorily ordered. The fault, therefore, if any, was not with me. In asking, alternatively, the latter, I only asked what, in massing our forces on a single and shaken point, would have materially conduced to the success of the attack.

Perhaps our endeavors would have been crowned with success if the latter plan of attack had been originally adopted. In short, it was but fair for all to cooperate under an order from a common superior, alike binding on all, for the attainment of a common object. And if loss was sustained by others, it was also sustained by me, probably in still greater proportion; but not as a consequence of anything that I said or did, but as a consequence of the order alluded to, and the effort to carry it into successful effect.

Coming as it did, from competent authority, it is not my province, nor is this the proper occasion to impugn that order. Without intending injustice to any one, I may be permitted to say that my corps led the advance from Milliken's Bend to Bruins Landing, and to the field of Port Gibson. At the latter place it was the first to attack the enemy and break his force. This battle was determinate of all our following successes. Pursuing the enemy next day, it captured the town of Port Gibson, and drove the enemy from the north bank of Bayou Pierre; thence marching toward Edwards' Station, on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad, it encountered and drove back the enemy from one of the crossings of Fourteen Mile Creek, on the same day that Gen. SHERMAN drove him back from the crossing at Turkey Creek, and McPHERSON beat him near Raymond. Soon after it led the advance to Bolton, on the railroad, and again against the enemy at Champion Hill, first attacking him and achieving a signal victory, with the assistance of McPHERSON'S corps. That my corps bore the brunt here is attested by the conspicuous part borne by Gen. HOVEY, and the greater loss sustained by his division. Rapidly pursuing the retreating enemy, we captured many prisoners, together with Edwards' Station, and all of the enemy's stores there, during the evening and night of the same day. By 8 o'clock the next morning we overtook the enemy in considerable force on the Big Black River, and immediately engaged him, drove him from his carefully constructed works at the point of the bayonet, taking many prisoners and eighteen pieces of cannon. Pierce we marched upon Vicksburgh, and have done what has already been recounted.

With what justice it has been imputed to us that we have neglected up the rear, you will decide. Others, doubtless, have done their duty as well, it may be, better than we. It is foreign to my purpose to complain of any one or to make invidious comparisons; but I feel justified in doing so, if, in order to let there be an investigation by competent authority, of the whole campaign in all its parts and policy, and in regard to all its officials, from Milliken's Bend to this place, and the truth declared. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

To his Excellency, RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

Another Letter from Gen. McClernand.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A gentleman of this city has just received the following, written on the 7th inst., by Gen. McCLERNAND, of the Thirteenth United States army corps, near Vicksburgh:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday evening the enemy opened with artillery and infantry from their works upon my lines. Some of their guns were of large calibre, and had doubtless been brought from the river batteries. We replied with alacrity, spirit and telling effect. In an hour their fire had been silenced.

Being within range of both infantry and artillery fire, my horse was slightly wounded.

It is still reported by deserters that the enemy's supplies are scant and of inferior quality. One of the men of my picket overheard complaints by the rebels on this score night before last.

The distortion of battles by partisan correspondents is shocking. See for example the accounts furnished in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 29th ult.

I hope you will soon rejoin us.

Your obedient servant, McCLERNAND.

A BOY, ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE, JUST FROM THE RICHMOND PRISON—BUILDING IRON-CLADS.—An intelligent boy, named ROBT. HAVEN, aged 11 years, arrived in this city yesterday from Richmond, he having been confined in the Libby Prison in that city for five weeks, and was then exchanged with other Union prisoners. From the statement of the boy, it appears that he resides at Lake Providence, Louisiana, and that his father is now in the Union army under Gen. ROSECRANS. The boy left his home in April, to go to Nashville, on business for his mother, and after getting through with it, started for home on board the steamer *Minnesota*, and when near Greencastle, on the Mississippi, she was fired into by guerrillas. A ball struck the boiler, thus disabling the steamer, and her officers surrendered. The boy during the firing was slightly wounded on the head by a piece of shell. The party on board, numbering 18, were marched by the rebels to Vicksburgh, and from thence to Richmond, and confined in the Libby prison. While in prison they were fed on pea soup and corn bread, occasionally getting a little corned beef. One day the boy managed to escape the vigilance of the sentinels and left his prison, and took a stroll through the streets of Richmond. He visited the markets, and found everything enormously high, and at the Navy-yard he discovered that the rebels had two iron-clad gunboats nearly completed. He was informed that they would be launched about the 17th of June. The boats, he said, would carry eight guns each. They have sloping sides, and, from his description, we should suppose they are something upon the plan of the old *Merrimac*. He also visited the Government foundry, and saw a large number of men employed in making guns of all kinds, shells, &c. About this time he was missed from prison, and soon placed back in his old quarters. He saw but few soldiers in the city; but during their stay and some two weeks since a great many troops passed through the city, on their way to reinforce Gen. LEE. The boy left Richmond on last Saturday week, and was brought to this city by Mr. E. G. WOOD, with whom he is staying until an opportunity offers for his reaching home.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 22.*

THE GUERRILLAS IN INDIANA.

The Fight with the Home Guards at Paoli, &c.

From the Louisville Journal,

One of the most daring and hazardous raids ever attempted has taken place in Indiana. Dr. FAY, commanding the post at New-Albany, informs us that, on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning last, two hundred rebels crossed the Ohio at Flint Rock, near Leavenworth, and struck out for the interior of Indiana. The river at that point is fordable, which greatly facilitates their designs. They went to Leavenworth, robbing the stores and citizens of money, horses and wearing apparel, and whatever else they needed. They proceeded with all the swiftness possible to Corydon, where they repeated the same operations as at Leavenworth. From Corydon couriers were dispatched to the commandant at New-Albany, and to other places where Home Guards or soldiers were stationed, and soon the whole country was in a blaze of excitement and alarm. The Home Guards at Mitchell were instantly dispatched to meet the marauding invaders, who made their next appearance at Paoli, in Orange County, where the Mitchell Home Guards, numbering sixty, met and gave them battle. This was Thursday afternoon. The Indianians made a subborn resistance, but after the loss of twenty captured and several wounded, they were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The rebel loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as the Hoosiers fought like tigers. The captured were paroled, and the guerrillas robbed the town and took everything they could use to advantage to themselves, or that would assist them in their hellish work. As soon as Dr. FAY received intelligence of the fight and the sacking of Paoli, which was late last night, he mustered all the soldiers that were able to bear arms and sent them early this morning to Salem, in Washington County, to intercept, if possible, the further advance of the rebel robbers. The Home Guards of New-Albany assembled, and they left this morning on the train with the soldiers, making a force of about four hundred and twenty. Their destination was Salem, where they arrived to-day at 10 o'clock. Last night the guerrillas were reported within six miles of Salem, and it was thought they would reach there some time in the night.

The invading cavalry consists of a part of the Fourth Kentucky, rebel regiment, and their design is to get all the horses, money and goods they can take away with them, destroying the railroad bridges across the roads running to this point, to prevent the further transmission of stores for the present, destroy all the Government property they can find, and then make good their escape to Dixie. These facts were learned from a deserter and are undoubtedly true.

LATER.—At last accounts the rebels were retreating on Salem, in Washington, followed by a force of Home Guards. They met and fought them near Orleans, Orange County, in which engagement the Union forces lost two men killed and several wounded, but made it so hot for the guerrillas that they thought best to retreat, and give up all idea of a further advance. They are reported one hundred and fifty strong, and under the leadership of the notorious guerrilla HINES, who visited Elizabethtown, in this State, a week since.

They have committed some of the most atrocious barbarities in Indiana. They captured and killed a private and unoffending citizen, named CRISP, near Paoli, for no cause in the world except that he refused to give them his purse and horse. A man named BRAXTON, an old gentleman, was murdered in a similar manner, and for such like alleged offence; and still another had his brains mercilessly knocked out because he did not wish to give up his horse to these fiend-robbers.

Vallene, a village in Orange County, is reported burned. The citizens refused to permit the thieving scoundrels to take whatever they wanted without resistance, and for that were compelled to see their houses laid in ruins.

How the Band was Captured.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of June 23, gives the following particulars of the exploits of the rebel cavalry band which recently entered that State, after leaving Paoli, and the manner of their capture:

Some miles south of Paoli, a farmer, who was strongly impressed with the conviction that they were on a stealing excursion, mounted his horse, and by taking a short cut got into Paoli ahead of them, and aroused the citizens, who turned out promptly, to the number of 150, Mr. C. thinks, and stood ready to resist the daring intruders. In about half an hour, or nearly 4 o'clock P. M., they came up, but stopped outside of the town, and made some inquiries of a person they met as to the course of a road lying in view. They could see people riding round and passing about with guns on their shoulders, and this was hint enough for them to change their course. They turned westward on the Vincennes road, and kept on ahead a mile or two, when they turned north again and west some five or six miles beyond Paoli, where they stopped and took two horses, leaving but one in exchange. Some three or four citizens of Paoli who encountered them with them the first mile or two east of that town, and all, except Dr. DILL, were convinced by the plausible talk of the Captain (HINES, a notorious guerrilla,) that they were Union soldiers, but the Doctor wasn't to be fooled. He had been in the army, and knew "secesh" by instinct. He took back to town the report that they were rebels, and straightway preparations were made to follow them. Soon after a number of citizens from the adjoining country, and some of the Crawford County Home Guards, under CLENDENNING, (formerly Major of the First Indiana cavalry, who was wounded so severely, after behaving most gallantly, at a battle in Arkansas, under Col. FISH, that he was compelled to leave the service,) came up and pursuit was commenced. The rebels from the farm where they took the two horses, turned eastward, and some six or seven miles northeast of Paoli, encountered fourteen or fifteen of the citizens posted in the road, evidently with a hostile purpose. They were the first of a gathering which was to meet at that point as a rendezvous to resist or follow the guerrillas, and were waiting for their friends to join them. The rebels captured the whole party, as resistance was out of the question, and made them give up their horses and arms. The horses they kept; the arms they broke and threw away. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. While engaged at this point two citizens rode up, with guns on their shoulders, to join the others, and the rebels commanded them to surrender their horses. They refused. One of them was knocked off his horse with the butt end of a gun, and the other, a Mr. SISS, seeing that the Captain was about to give him a dose of the same kind, jumped off, and started to run. He was fired at, and the shot struck him in the back, passing through his body, and inflicting a probably fatal wound. This was the only man hurt during the raid. The report of the murder of the Sheriff of Crawford County was a piece of fancy work, as was the Louisville *Journal's* account of the sacking of Leavenworth and Corydon, and the desperate resistance made by the Home Guards of MITCHELL at Paoli. The rebels did not go near Leavenworth or Corydon; they were too sharp for that, and there was no fight anywhere. After the shooting of Mr. SISS, the guerrillas went on to within three miles of Fredericksburgh. There they got a new guide, who in the end proved a terribly bad bargain for them. Finding themselves on this side of Blue River, which would land them too close to Leavenworth, they crossed again, and kept on toward the Ohio, intent on getting away, as they began to feel that the country was getting dangerously hot. They reached the Ohio several miles above Leavenworth, and for some hours traversed the bank hunting for a ford which the guide could not find. At last, between 3 and 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Friday, the guide professed to have found a ford, and led the guerrillas across a shallow division of the stream to an island whence he said they could easily reach the Kentucky shore. The guide, we regret to say, "sucked" the rebels badly. The stream beyond the island was deep and unfordable, and we have every reason to believe that the "delusive" guide knew it. He got the rebels into a "trap"—a decided and dangerous trap—the first and only time during this war that this much-boasted feat has been actually performed, so far as we know. The band had hardly reached the island when CLENDENNING'S Guards came up with the Orange County men, to the number of three hundred. They had chased the rebels closely, following them all night, and were only about twenty minutes behind them when they reached the island.

The guerrillas, thinking to scare our men, fired a couple of volleys, but they wouldn't scare "worth a cent." But few shots were fired in return. Four or five of the guerrillas started across the river to the Kentucky shore, but one man was drowned in full view of our men, another was knocked back into the water as soon as he attempted to crawl out on the bank, by some Kentuckian, who had evidently been watching the scoundrels all day, and three, including the Captain, got away, but it is said they were captured by the Kentuckians; fifty-three surrendered, and were taken to Jeffersonville to the penitentiary. They were members of the Fourth Kentucky (rebel) cavalry, and said they had been with MORGAN for a long time. They also said that they were the men who robbed the Adams Express Company of some $6,000 or $8,000 not long ago somewhere north of Nashville. They were all, Mr. COMINGORE says, intelligent sharp men, and were evidently selected for their superior shrewdness for the expedition, which was not intended as a predatory raid, in which the rule was to burn, steal and destroy, but as a trick to get fresh horses in place of their own worn-out animals. They thought this could best be done by playing off "Union soldiers" on the people, pretending they were on the hunt of deserters. They said that after they had got as far North as they wanted to go, they meant, on their way back, to steal and ravage at will, but our people gathered up for a fight too rapidly, and compelled them to run without ravaging anything. It was a badly ruined expedition, and its final and complete destruction is due to the guide who led them to the island. We could not learn his name, but he deserves to have it recorded for general admiration.

AN IMPORTANT RAID.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works in Princess Anne County, Va.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, June 20, 1863.

On Tuesday morning, Maj. MURRAY, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, with one hundred men of his regiment, started from Portsmouth upon a raiding expedition into Princess Anne County. As he journeyed along he picked up all the horses and mules that he found upon the route, and mounted his men. He made als way direct to the coast, and when at Land Bridge, which is about fifteen miles below Cape Henry, he destroyed seven rebel salt works. Proceeding five miles below, on the coast, he destroyed another. Ten miles further south ten more salt works were leveled to the ground and over 1,000 bushels of salt destroyed. A sloop lying near, containing 400 bushels, was destroyed.

After all this had been accomplished, the expedition visited Wades Neck, and there found a large lot of pans and lumber, intended to be used in the construction of other salt works. The lumber was burned, as were some additional five hundred cords of fire-wood that were intended for fuel. The pans were rendered useless. Currituck Sound was then struck, where the expedition halted all night on Wednesday, having marched nearly forty miles a day up to that time.

The Major and his men wended their way slowly back, reaching Portsmouth yesterday afternoon. This morning the horses and mules, numbering about a hundred, were brought across the river, and taken to the Custom-house yard, to be delivered over to the military authorities. Many of the animals were of an inc[illegible]fferent character, but there were a number of valuable beasts among the lot. Several were valued at about five hundred dollars each. These were blooded stock, and belonged to a horse jockey who has been engaged in buying up horses for the rebel Government. The finer horses he disposed of privately to officers in the secesh army. He narrowly escaped being captured.

Two prisoners were brought in. Beside the captures, Major MURRAY gained some important and interesting information relative to the prisoners who made their escape from the steamer *Maple Leaf*, last week. After leaving the coast below Cape Henry Lighthouse, where they landed, they went to the house of a Mr. BORROUGHS, (late a Major in the rebel army,) at Long Island, which was some twenty miles distant. He entertained them handsomely, and then piloted them through a portion of North Carolina, after which he reëntered this State, and took them safely to Richmond, where he now is.

This Major BORROUGHS, four months ago resigned his commission in the rebel army, and was paroled by us not to aid the Confederates in any way. He broke his parole, and from letters found in his house it appears that he stated the fact to the rebel Secretary of War, informing him that he desired to be reinstated, and asking his opinion what would be done with him by us if captured, for breaking his parole. If he were to be caught, our Government would not be slow in determining what punishment he merits.

A letter which was being written by one of his daughters (and yet unfinished) to her cousin, stated that Capt. SEMMES, son of the famous rebel pirate, said the compliments of the escaped party were due Gen. DIX, and when again seventy-five rebel prisoners are to be transported, a guard of three hundred armed Yankees will have to be put over them. This was nothing more than Southern braggadocia, and Capt. SEMMES may rest easy that no more rebel prisoners will escape from a steamer, no matter what may be their number.

The whole expedition was attended with much success, and reflects favorably upon the skill and courage of the officer in charge, together with his men, not one of whom was lost. Some of the salt was brought in here, and is of a very fair quality. The destruction of so many works will greatly limit the rebels in the use of this luxury, which they were so short of directly after the war broke out.

Princess Anne County was pretty well scoured, and a few more raids like the above will clean it out of everything which it possesses that is of any value to the enemy.

THE LOSS OF WINCHESTER.

A Narrative of the Investment and Abandonment of the Place.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, June 19, 1863.

The fight at Winchester Va., actually began on Friday evening, at Newtown, a village on the Strasburgh road, about ten miles south of Winchester. Our scouts brought information of the advance of the rebels, and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, with the Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, were sent out to hold them in check. On reaching the place, as above, the Eighty-seventh were placed in ambush behind a stone wall that bounded one side of the road, while the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry pushed on to feel the force of the rebels, which consisted mainly of cavalry. They being in force advanced to the attack; the Thirteenth gradually fell back until the Eighty-seventh had them in hand, when a fire was poured into them of the most fearful character, and it was up and at them both by the Eighty-seventh and Thirteenth, who both fell upon them and the slaughter was immediate and heavy. We killed about forty, wounded sixty, and brought into Winchester fifty-three prisoners. Next day (Saturday) the enemy had advanced near the town, driving in our pickets, and late at night taking possession and holding the suburbs of the town towards Strasburgh and Front Royal.

Sunday morning showed that we were invested entirely on the east also. The First New-York cavalry and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania had been driven out of Berryville, with the loss of all their camp equipage, stores, &c., even to officers' baggage, and reached Winchester in the course of the day. At noon we were invested from the Romney road on the west, clear around the southern suburbs of the town, and on the east up to Bunker Hill, and on to Martinsburgh. Company G, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Lieuts. BREEZE and BROWN, were driven back to Martinsburgh, with the loss of their stores, &c. A general alarm now prevailed; all classes of persons—Soldiers and citizens, Union families and negroes—were either taking refuge in the fortifications which line the west by northwest suburb of the town, or were breaking out for Martinsburgh. Brisk skirmishing taking place at every quarter, we were completely hemmed in. Lieut.-Col. MOSS, Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, was sent out on the Pughton road, as far out as Pughton, six miles, and scoured the woods and country to the left, west and south, over to the Romney road; saw nothing and returned. At 2 o'clock thirteen full batteries of the enemy opened on us from the very points just gone over by him. In less than half an hour battery L, of the regular service, under Lieut. RANDOLPH, then posted only about 400 yards to the west of the main line of fortification, was taken, and as fearful a fire ensued from all points upon us as can be imagined. Such hissing, seething, breaking and bursting of shells was scarcely ever heard. This continued until long after dark. Gen. MURRAY was himself posted all this while in the cross-trees of the highest of the fortifications, exposed to this fire. At 4 o'clock the citizens began to vacate the forts, and the wagons, about 600 in number, to fall back. By dark all the cavalry had fallen back a mile from the forts toward the east, taking up a position for the night. At two o'clock A. M., Monday, we began our retreat, *leaving about wagons and every gun, both light and heavy, in the forts*, (and I must just at this point say also, GEORGE R. MAGUIRE, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, who has been sick during the last two months, and was too ill to be removed.) At about four miles on toward Martinsburgh, we were very suddenly attacked on our front by three batteries and five regiments. We charged them, and a heavy fight took place—the most severe one thus far—'twas a hand-to-hand conflict. We carried the position once, but were forced to vacate it almost immediately, as they were too strong for us; the shells then flying about us like hail, entirely broke up the column.

Gen. MILROY broke away to the east, and we hear has reached Harper's Ferry. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Major KERWIN, fought desperately, but were forced to fall back under the murderous fire; every regiment began to take care of itself, and it attempted, and a portion of it succeeded, in forcing a passage by the east toward Harper's Ferry; while to the left, the only absolute road not occupied by the enemy, the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, the First New-York, the balance of the Thirteenth, Twelfth regiment Virginia infantry, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio and others broke for. Your correspondent only left the field when it had been cleared of all but a few drivers of artillery, and then joined the forces to the left. We passed through Bath at dark, crossed the Potomac River into Hancock, reaching it at about 9 P. M. Next morning, Col. JAMES A. GALLAGHER, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, took command of all the forces in the place appointing First Lieut. JOHN W. BEERS, of the same regiment, Adjutant General, and Major TIMOTHY QUINN, of the First New-York cavalry, Provost-Marshal. The Mayor appointed Capt. STEARNS and Lieut. WATKINS, of his regiment, as his Assistants, and order was immediately established. Capt. ALEXANDER and Lieut. MCKEE, of Gen. ELLIOTT'S Staff, were on hand as Quartermasters and for commissary supplies, and every man was well taken care of. We found that the Thirteenth regiment Pennsylvania cavalry had about 75 men, with Maj. BYRNE, Capt. SPEARMAN, Lieuts. REILLY and MCDERMOTT; the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. MOSS and Maj. TITUS, had about 275 men, with Lieut. J. STEWART, Capts. JOHNSON, MCALLISTER and others; the First New-York, under Maj. ADAMS, with eight officers and about 350 men; Battery D, First Virginia artillery, Capt. JOHN CARLIN, with about 50 men, and as many horses; Twelfth regiment Virginia Volunteer infantry, Col. JOHN B. KLUNE, 650 men; One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment Ohio Volunteer infantry, Col. JAMES WASHBURN, 500 men; One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, Capt. F. K. SHAWHAN, with 80 men, and about 35 prisoners (the Captain was the last Provost at Winchester;) thirty men of the Engineer corps, under Lieut. Jos. GREEN, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, infantry, under Lieut.-Col. J. A. STAHLS, and also about 200 wagoners and 100 stragglers, being threatened from the direction of Williamsport, at about 8 o'clock P. M., by a superior force. We began to fall back toward Cumberland, arriving within three miles on Wednesday, at about 12 M. Ascertaining there that the enemy were in possession of the place, we left the main road at Flint Stone, and reaching Chaneysville, sixteen miles from here, at dusk, we halted over night, and left next day for here, arriving at 3 o'clock P. M. All the troops above enumerated have not reached here, but will during the day. Four miles this side of Chaneysville we saw pleasant faces for the first time, and at Rainsburgh the doors of the houses were thrown open, and the inhabitants, led off by Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, spread their hands and their boards for our comfort. It was encouraging to come from a country of *vinegar visages* and hard tack, to a clime of milk and honey and happy people. I'll never forget the "Cove," aptly named as it is, perched up in the mountains. Here we are, however. Our next point is not yet learned. Col. GALLAGHER is in communication with Gen. SCHENCK. We find the North alarmed, and justly so, indeed. Ten millions of dollars will be spent to drive back the invaders after the gray scamps will have destroyed as much more. If Winchester was worth having at all, why not properly reinforce it? It is the key to Western Virginia, Western and Central Pennsylvania, situated as it is up the Shenandoah Valley. Further on north we have Martinsburgh, Hagerstown, Williamsport, Shippensburgh, Carlisle, Harrisburgh; in fact, that place, Winchester, is the keystone to the Keystone State. I have been there since the 5th of February last, and have assisted in scouring the country up the Valley as far as Woodstock, Front Royal, Piedmont, west to Wardensville, Moorfield, Romney and Capon Springs, east to Berryville, Charlestown, Snicker's Ford and Gap, Millwood and Berry's Ford, and I knew long since that 7,000 men could never hold it—in our interviews with the rebel officers, on flag of truce occasions, they always said that as soon as the grass grew they were coming, and, sure enough, did come, and with at least 30,000, and what then were we?—nothing to them. The only wonder is that we were not surrounded and captured in a body. What has been the result? Why, a Union retreat—everything lost, guns, wagons and the equipage of every camp, officers' baggage and all. Gen. MILROY is safe, and so am I, but where are hundreds of others who went into Winchester at the call of the country? Echo does not answer where—it says this time, dead.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Difficulties with the British Government—Diplomatic Correspondence—An Ultimatum—Will the Japanese be Brought to Terms?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Tuesday, April 14, 1863.

You will probably hear in brief by this mail, *via* England, of the new phase affairs in Japan have taken within the last few days. We take the same opportunity of giving you a little more at length, perhaps, the exact state of things, as we find them, up to the present moment. Those who are in any way interested in what occurs in this part of the world, may remember that two marines on guard at the English Legation, in Yeddo, were attacked some time since and literally cut to pieces, both being dead before assistance, close at hand, could come to their relief. Also that an attack was made on a party of three English gentlemen and a lady, while riding on the public highway to Yeddo, which resulted in the death, on the spot, of a Mr. RICHARDSON, and severe wounds to the other two gentlemen. In the first case the assassins were members of the Japanese guard, stationed around the residence of the Minister, by the Japanese Government, for his protection. In the second, they were a portion of a train of retainers belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, and which at the time was acting as body guard to his Secretary. It will also be remembered that the assault on this defenceless and unoffending party was made in the presence and by the order of the said Secretary. In the following copy of a letter from the English *Chargé d'Affaires* to C. H. WINCHESTER, Esq., H. B. M. Consul in this place, will be seen the steps taken by the British Government in regard to the abovementioned outrages:

(COPY.) YOKOHAMA, April 6, 1863.

SIR: I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japan Government, containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages, of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and from which, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have demanded specific reparation within a noted period of time.

The attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, on the 26th of June last, when two of the guard of Her Majesty's ship *Romaro* were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, on the 14th of September, and a murderous assault, committed on the same occasion, upon a lady and two gentlemen, British subjects, are special subjects for which reparation is now demanded. That reparation comprizes the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence, and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoon, influenced by wise and just reflections, will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by three unprovoked and outrageous acts.

On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption, in such an event, of coercive measures by the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in these seas—now arrived here with considerable force, and furnished with instructions to the above effect, analogous to my own.

Twenty days dating from the 6th inst. is the period allotted as the terms which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, and the nature of which, when received, will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume. Under such circumstances, I have to instruct you to call a meeting of British residents within your Consular jurisdiction, or of a Committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this dispatch, with a view that Her Majesty's subjects may adopt such precautionary measures for the safeguard of the commercial interests as they may deem expedient, while in regard to general measures against the contingency of aggression or attack on the several settlements during the continuance of coercive operations, the Admiral will very shortly propose to concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders of Foreign States on the spot, respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient. I have to request you to communicate the purport of this dispatch to your colleagues the Consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanagawa with the least possible delay.

(Signed,) E. ST. JOHN NEAL,
Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*,
Kanagawa, Japan.

The American Consul, Col. G. S. FISHER, has called a meeting of American citizens, on which he took occasion to lay before us the communication he had received from the English Consul in relation to the above-named ultimatum from the British Government and also to make us acquainted with the position taken by our Minister, Hon. R. H. PRUYN, in regard to the threatened difficulties between the English Government and that of the Tycoon of Japan, which is to be for the present one of perfect neutrality.

However deeply we may sympathize with the English in their just indignation at repeated outrages on their subjects, we have not suffered from them, and, consequently, have no *casus belli*. We feel, nevertheless, that it was chance only that prevented *us* from having a common cause of complaint with the English against this Government, as there was no choosing of nationalities on the part of the assassins, of the party on the road, and should worse come to worse we feel confident that our Government will not hesitate in giving its sanction to the course decided upon by the British Government at least, if not unite with it as an ally in establishing our relations with this Government on a better and more satisfactory footing. There is one feature which all feel, we think, to be an unfortunate one, in this affair, viz.: the time given the Government of the Tycoon to comply with the ultimatum. This arises from the following circumstances, which, on the English fleets leaving China for this port, were unforeseen, and now, we fear, overlooked. It is this: that the Emperor and, in fact, all the members of the Government that have any power to act in this emergency, are on their way to Miaco, the seat of the Spiritual Emperor's authority. It was in the early history of this country customary for the Emperor or Tycoon, who is the head of the ministerial administration of the Government, to visit Miaco at intervals of two, three or five years, to pay homage and respect to the spiritual head of the country. Since the commencement of this dynasty, which began its reign over two hundred years ago, this practice has been omitted, and it is only this year that the old order of things has been reinstated, and about the time the English made their demand the Tycoon set out from Yeddo *en route* for Miaco.

Now this is not a country of railroads or telegraphs, and communications are necessarily slow from point to point. It was officially announced that the Emperor would be eighteen days on the road to Miaco,—so that two days after he arrives, with all his Ministers of State, or most of them, the demands of the English must be complied with, or coercive measures taken against his Government. Under any other circumstances, the twenty days of the ultimatum would not be an hour too short a time for the Japanese Government to make up its mind whether it would accede or not to the just demands of the English. We fear, however, that the above-named circumstances may complicate greatly the difficulty.

It is our own opinion that the Government of the Tycoon does, and will continue, to look upon the ultimatum of the English as not made in *earnest*, and that it does not think for a moment that the threats made are intended to be carried into effect, in case it does not come up to the mark on the day appointed. In consequence of this incredulity, we fear the Admiral will be obliged to set some of his iron dogs to barking at one or more of the forts here, or in the vicinity of Yeddo, in order to convince the Japanese that he *is* in earnest.

What effect this demonstration will have, of course remains to be seen. Yet we hardly think there will be any fighting. Should the Government of the Tycoon decide, after these striking illustrations of John Bull's sincerity, to comply with the demands made, it will not be a very difficult matter for it, in semblance at least, to do so. Thus the murderers, if not at hand, can be made for the occasion, after the manner of the Chinese on a similar difficulty in Canton. The Japanese can bring forward some already condemned criminals for other offences perhaps, and declare that these are *the* murderers—and no Englishman can prove they are not—when their heads will be chopped off on the spot, which must satisfy that part of the demand. As to the money, that can be produced without much trouble.

At any rate we are glad a decided stand has been taken by a foreign nation toward this Government, as it has not been made to feel since the days of Commodore PERRY, that what was said in any important matter was really meant, and the Japanese, with good reason enough, are no doubt beginning to think that it is fear on our part which prevents us from making them adhere to their treaty obligations, or cease to act like barbarians toward ourselves.

Since the treaty was first ratified the Japanese have not made a single concession that has or can result in any national advantage to foreign nations, while foreign nations have been conceding to them points of agreed upon and ratified policy, second in importance only to the making of the treaty itself. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they think they can still have their own way in the pending difficulty?

Should the Government by mere chance—as it appears to us only a chance—prefer war to compliance with the just demands of the English, there is an end for some time to come to anything like a safe or satisfactory occupation of any of the now open ports by foreigners, and a general skedaddle will be the result—each one leaving making out his present and prospective losses as a claim against the Japanese, to be settled at some future day.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence Between Comonfort and the Government—His Resignation of the Army of the Centre Accepted, &c., &c.

The Mexican papers have published the two following documents, comprising the correspondence between COMONFORT and the Mexican Government respecting the affair of the 8th of May with the French, in which COMONFORT was defeated. Gen. COMONFORT, in his official account of that affair, insinuated that the Government was responsible for his defeat, because it prescribed to him the mode of operation. The Government, in reply, deny the responsibility, telling COMONFORT that, although the necessity of introducing provisions into Pu

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An authorized dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, announces that the Army is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. We are enabled further to say that the entire army of Gen. HOOKER is on the north side of the Potomac, and will soon be heard from by the public. The locations of the various corps, so far as they are known to us, it would be improper to disclose. The whole rebel army is also on the north side of the Potomac, but it is very much scattered. The last corps, under A. P. HILL, crossed at Williamsport on Friday, and was yesterday at Hagerstown. The rebels recently on South Mountain and at Boonsboro, Md., appear to have left those localities, and to be concentrating at Sharpsburgh. Rebel wagon trains loaded with grain, plundered from the farmers of Pennsylvania, have begun to return by way of Smithsburgh and Hagerstown. Large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are also being driven in the same direction.

The rebels, in their advance toward Harrisburgh, occupied Carlisle about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Our forces retired toward Mechanicsburgh. Last evening the rebels were reported advancing slowly from Carlisle It appears to be their intention to attack the works on the other side of the Susquehanna, but they may change their mind. Our forces were all ready to give battle. All the school-houses in Harrisburgh had been secured by Gen. COUCH as hospitals.

The rebel force which was advancing westward from the Cumberland Valley road, and had reached McConnellsburgh, are reported to have evacuated that place and to have retreated eastward toward Chambersburgh again. The telegraph operator returned to McConnellsburgh on Friday evening. The rebel force which was there consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery

We learn by an arrival from Curacoa, that the United States Steamer *Vanderbilt* called there on the 5th inst., but on account of the Quarantine regulations, did not enter, but proceeded westward.

In their advance eastward, toward the Northern Central Road, the rebels are supposed to be about 8,000 strong. Yesterday morning their pickets were within eight miles of Hanover Junction, and Hanover was in their possession. A regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. JENNINGS, had a skirmish with the rebels near Hanover, and lost a number of men.

A somewhat startling event has just occurred in the harbor of Portland. On Thursday night the schooner *Archer*, recently captured by the pirate *Tacony*, entered the harbor with twenty-one men from the *Tacony* on board, the intention being to burn two gunboats building there, and to cut out the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. The character of the craft, or rather of her crew, was not suspected, as she was similar to numbers of schooners constantly passing in and out of the harbor. Finding they could not accomplish all they desired, the pirates contented themselves with quietly taking possession of the cutter *Caleb Cushing*—she having only a portion of her crew on board, who were put in irons—and putting to sea during the night. As soon as her absence was discovered, prompt measures were taken to overtake her. Two packet steamers—the *Forest City* and the *Chesapeake*—were immediately armed and otherwise suitably fitted out, and started in pursuit. They succeeded in overhauling the cutter before she got out of sight of the city, and, after an exchange of shots, prepared to board her. The rebel captors, seeing the intention of their pursuers, abandoned her, after setting her on fire, and she subsequently blew up. The rebels took refuge on the schooner in which they had entered the harbor, and attempted to escape in her, but did not succeed. They were soon captured, and are now in durance in Portland. The original crew of the cutter were all saved, they having been set afloat by the rebels in a small boat before the *Cushing* was abandoned. The log-book of Lieut. REED, who commanded the rebels, indicates that the *Tacony* has been destroyed.

Forty sail of vessels are reported to have been destroyed, by a pirate steamer, off Cape Sable, on Thursday and Friday. A Brunswick ship was also captured, but bonded, and the crews of the other vessels were put on board her.

At Sag Harbor, yesterday, heavy firing was heard in a southeasterly direction, apparently some miles out to sea.

The following intimation of a movement by Gen. ROSECRANS, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 26th: "We received a business dispatch from Murfreesboro last evening, but nothing from our correspondent. We mention this to show that the wires were in order; and second, to indicate that *Murfreesboro' is no longer the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland.* The Nashville *Union*, of Tuesday, reports Shelbyville evacuated by the rebels, and that our forces from Triune had moved to take possession. We may expect stirring news from Tennessee." In addition to this, we have the positive statement, in a dispatch from Cincinnati, that the entire Army, excepting one division, moved on Wednesday.

The Washington *Republican* of Friday says private advices, dated Vicksburgh, June 22, are received from Gen. GRANT'S army. Everything is progressing steadily. JOHNSTON manages to keep out of GRANT'S reach. The news of the fall of the rebel stronghold is hourly expected. We learn by a dispatch from Cairo that a heavy cannonade was opened all along our lines on Saturday of last week, and continued until Sunday evening. The result is yet unknown.

Our latest dispatches from Harrisburgh and Baltimore state that the rebels have succeeded in reaching the Northern Central Railroad—the rebel column proceeding by way of Gettysburgh, striking the road at Hanover Junction. From Baltimore we learn that the rebels were also at Glen Rock, tearing up the track there. Glen Rock is forty-three miles from Baltimore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were yesterday conveyed to Hartford, Conn., where a public funeral will take place on Monday. The body was escorted from the Astor House to the Hartford boat by a large number of naval officers, preceded by two companies of marines and a band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A call has been issued and signed by Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, Geo. F. Stubblefield, Manson M. Brien, Horace H. Harrison, Ed. H. East, E. R. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John S. Brien and W. Spence, for a State Convention, to be held in Nashville on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reorganize the State of Tennessee, and prepare such measures as are necessary to secure a Representative in the next Congress.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday. Flour and Corn were generally depressed. Wheat was steady. Rye and Oats were rather buoyant. Provisions attracted less attention. New Mess Pork was firmer. Lard somewhat cheaper. The main business in groceries was in Sugars and Molasses, of which free sales were effected at rising prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Very large sales of Petroleum were reported, chiefly to speculators and for future delivery, at decidedly firmer rates. Resin was quoted higher, with light sales. Engagements of freight were restricted, with 634 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

Unity of Force in War.

Amusing illustrations of the nature of the military system, in which some folks delight, are being afforded every day by the campaign in Pennsylvania. One journal has just congratulated the country upon the fact that the control of the militia had not passed into the hands of the National Government, or we should not have been treated to the grand spectacle of patriotic energy presented by the recent departure of so many volunteers to the aid of Pennsylvania. If armies were raised for the sole purpose of proving the National courage, we should take as much delight in this exhibition as anybody, but we know by sorrowful experience that an army is raised to fight and win battles, and that an army which is not in a condition to do this, is simply a victim led to the altar. An army which marches to meet an enemy which it has no chance of defeating, may be an admirable spectacle, but it can never be a cheering one. For this reason, our last "great uprising," or rather the necessity for it, is mainly a source of regret and humiliation. We read that on the arrival of the Seventh regiment at Philadelphia, Gen. HALLECK ordered it to report at Baltimore, and not at Harrisburgh, as according to its instructions when it left home. The Colonel proceeded to obey, *but telegraphed to Gov. Seymour for his "sanction."*

Such incidents may delight those who are promising people peace and happiness by converting the United States into a bundle of "independent sovereignties," but it can only cause serious misgiving to those who know the value of unity and harmony and concentration in the terrible work of war. If the forces that are now gathering for the defence of Pennsylvania are to remain distinct little armies, and each of them is to telegraph to New-York, or Columbus, or Trenton to learn what it is to do next, we know what the result of their performances in the field will be, just as well as if the campaign was over. By staying rigidly behind intrenchments, and letting the enemy do his will in the open country, they may possibly avoid treating the world to the spectacle of another Bull Run; but if they ever venture to engage any portion of LEE'S force on open ground, under the leadership of Messrs. CURTIN, SEYMOUR and PARKER, they will afford the nation an example of the value of State militia, for long wars, which it will not soon forget. It is disgraceful, and worse than disgraceful, for it is inhuman, to send any regiment into the field to act against such troops as LEE'S, without placing it at once and unreservedly under the command of the National officer charged with the conduct of the entire campaign. HALLECK may be a bad General, and HOOKER a worse, and LINCOLN worse still; but any one of them acting alone is a better General than half a dozen Napoleons trying to act together, not to speak of half a dozen warriors of the talents and experience of our Northern Governors.

Some of the sayings and doings of the good people who are now in such a state of excitement at Harrisburgh also furnish melancholy reading in their way. Mr. CAMERON, for instance, was Secretary of War two years ago, when the country received its first stunning demonstration of the great truth that no number of men dressed in uniform, and carrying muskets, necessarily constitute an army. And yet he is reported, in his speech at Harrisburgh, to have strongly urged Gov. CURTIN to take himself the command of the great unorganized, unofficered, enthusiastic crowd who are now assembled at that point, and offered to prove his sincerity by taking a rifle and serving under the Governor himself. When we read this we feel inclined to doubt all we have ever heard of the value of experience. What can be the value of experience when, after two such years of war as we have had, a Cabinet Minister, of mature years, is impelled by patriotism into offering to take the field with 50,000 "thirty-days' men" under the generalship of Gov. CURTIN against the veterans of EWELL and HILL? And may not one well ask whether there be such a thing as political progress, when we find large numbers of intelligent men taking pride in the fact that a community like ours carries on war with a total contempt for skill and science, by means of convulsive risings, like the *ban* and *arrière-ban* of mediæval France? We may fancy the "stern joy" with which DAVIS and LEE read the patriotic blatherskite which invariably heralds and accompanies the appearance of militia in the field. It must seem an age to both of them since men raved at the South as Mr. CAMERON has been doing at the North. And if they can keep their countenance on reading that a New-Jersey regiment at work in the intrenchments at Harrisburgh, on being abused by some Copperheads, laid down their tools and went home in disgust, they must be very much more bowed down by care than we take them to be.

Pennsylvania.

Two weeks ago, minus a day, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation calling upon four States for contributions of militia to aid in repelling the advance of the rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The quota called from Pennsylvania was *fifty thousand;* and subsequently from New-York *twenty thousand.* On the same day Gov. CURTIN issued a Proclamation invoking his people to respond forthwith to the call of the President. He set forth vividly and truly the fearful danger of the State. With all the weight of his official responsibility, he held this language:

"The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All ties, social and political, all ties of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only defence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth." * * * And the Governor appealed to "all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty, and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, to rise in their might and rush to the rescue, in this hour of imminent peril."

Well, what has been the result? Has there been any *rising in their might and rushing to the rescue?* Two weeks have passed, and those three millions of living freemen rest as spiritless and motionless as the most stolid serfs in Europe.

The State of New-York, without any proclamation by her Governor, has already furnished the larger portion of the quota of soldiers asked of her by the Governn.ent. These soldiers are now in the Capital of Pennsylvania, and are almost its only protection. Had it not been for them, Harrisburgh, ere this, beyond all doubt, would have been taken by the enemy, and the infamous rebel flag would now float triumphantly over the very council chambers of the State. In that populous county, it is stated that the Governor's proclamation has been responded to by a miserable squad of sixty men, all told. The great city of Philadelphia has sent only some eleven hundred men "to the rescue," while our own sister City of Brooklyn alone has dispatched no less than six regiments. Even the greater part of the handful of Pennsylvania militia that have gone into the field have been practically useless. They have stickled and higgled about their term of service and other paltry points, and have tried every expedient to avoid being "mustered in." It is hard to say which is worthy of the greater disdain—the utter soullessness of the able-bodied men who refused to volunteer at all, or the half-souled conduct of those who pretended to enlist and yet exhausted their wits to shirk every accompanying obligation.

What is the public spirit of the State? What has become of that patriotic zeal that signalized the old Keystone State last year and the year before?—the zeal that gives to the national armies a hundred and sixty thousand of as true men as ever did battle. Has she lost it because she is discouraged? because she feels that our rulers at Washington are weak men—men without clear forecast, without sound judgment, without bold and steady resolution? Grant it. But why should it unnerve Pennsylvania more than New-York? Have not we the same knowledge of the fact, and don't we too suffer from the consequences? And yet in the face of it, we tell these Pennsylvanians that New-York would not endure for twenty-four hours such an invasion, as their State has been impassively submitting to for the last fortnight. Our people would come down upon the rebel pack like an avalanche. We would have a hundred thousand men in motion within three days. We should deem it an intolerable disgrace that armed enemies of the country should rest in peace on our soil for a single hour. The promptness with which we have sent our soldiers to defend them is but an earnest of the promptness with which we should defend ourselves.

But, inexplicable as this apathy of Pennsylvania is, we don't yet give up the hope that a sense of duty and honor will return to her, before it is too late. It don't seem to us possible that she can persist in bringing to the dust her clear renown. It is deemed something rare when even a single individual should incontinently, from a true man, become a dastard or a recreant. That three millions should do this would be an event before unheard of in human history.

The Rebels and the Negro Question.

The rebels have always been very much dissatisfied with our mode of carrying on the war. The entire store of epithets which, by long practice in vituperation, they had heaped up, was long ago exhausted, and of late they have only used over again the old stock. It has made little difference what measures we adopted. We have been as entirely unable to satisfy them by whatever course we pursued as the boatswain's mate was to satisfy the sailor who was being flogged, by striking high or low. It was the being flogged at all which was at the bottom of the sailor's dissatisfaction with the spot where the blows were laid on. And we despair of ever pleasing the rebels in our way of carrying on the war, unless, to use a Hibernicism, we cease to carry it on at all.

Our readers will recollect a bitter article which we lately copied from one of the Richmond papers, about the brutality and fiendishness of our sending beyond our lines those who sympathized with and aided the rebels. The course which the Richmond rebel thought they should pursue in the matter was "to begin by appealing to the civilized world," and in case that failed, to "raise the cry of *no quarter.*"

Now, in addition to all former rebel atrocities, we have lately had new instances of genuinely fiendish doings of the rebels. Our correspondent from the Mississippi squadron states that rebel correspondence captured at Simmsport showed that 200 negroes were recently slain in cold blood at Franklin, La., by the rebel soldiers. At the late fight at Milliken's Bend the rebels killed outright the negro military prisoners whom they took: and again, at Port Hudson the rebels hung a negro soldier whom they captured. These atrocities were all in the far South. The cooler sun of Virginia and Maryland has not as yet looked upon such scenes, to our knowledge. But the rebel cavalry which has been raiding through the villages of Pennsylvania and Maryland for the last fortnight have everywhere sent or carried off, not horses and cattle, not boots, drugs and provisions alone, but every black man, woman and child upon whom they could lay hands—and as every one knows, they have not carried them off as prisoners of war, to be paroled and exchanged, but as chattels, to be sold into Slavery.

Now we shall not appeal to the civilized world, or raise the cry of no quarter. Those who are brutal enough to steal men and make slaves of them, care nothing whatever for the civilized world; and we are not barbarous enough to raise the cry which leaps so frequently to the lips of rebels.

But we demand of the Government and we urge upon our Generals everywhere not to let such things pass unnoticed. The first instance should be met firmly and with decision. It will be much more easily disposed of now than at any later period. They should take measures at once to learn accurately the facts, that there be no dispute about the basis of our action hereafter, and then for every negro soldier who has been butchered in cold blood, after being taken prisoner, the law applicable to such case should be put in force, or at the very least the rebels should understand that that was to be our law hereafter—and for every black man carried off from Pennsylvania or Maryland a rebel should be captured and held as a hostage in close confinement.

The Ottoman Empire.

A most interesting debate has recently taken place in the British House of Commons on the state of Turkey, the condition of its Christian population and the Eastern policy of England.

From the evidence adduced, it seems that the grievances of the Giaours are still intolerable, and that the case of the "sick man" is hopeless, notwithstanding the skill of his French and English physicians. The spirit, the energy, the economy of the new Sultan, ABDUL AZIZ, have come too late to avert the fate of the Empire; and that Power, whose arms were once the terror of Europe, would fall to pieces, like a castle of cards, on the first shock of the assailant, were the hands which sustain it withdrawn.

Hitherto, dread of Russia, and distrust of France, have rendered England the Sultan's most strenuous supporter. Deeming the autonomy of Turkey essential to the safety of her Indian Empire, England has not hesitated to wage war in defence of Ottoman independence, and to procure loan after loan for the accommodation of the Government at Constantinople; but neither by arms nor by money can a State be saved from dissolution, which has no vitality within itself. The virtues and abilities of the reigning Sultan are unquestionable, yet what can the virtues and abilities of an individual avail when the ruling class, through whose instrumentality the administratien of affairs must be carried on, are utterly corrupt, incompetent and adverse? ABDUL AZIZ may be fully sensible of the soundness of the advice given to him by his English mentor; he may be honestly disposed to fulfill the pledges of his deceased brother, and to ameliorate the condition of his Christian subjects, but, while the Pashas and their subordinates, in their various provinces, are opposed to these changes, and cling to the old system, the Sultan is powerless in the matter. Hence it is that justice is still bought and sold in Turkey—that the evidence of the Giaour against Mahometans is still inadmissible—that the rayahs still suffer the most scandalous extortion; and that the servile race have still to endure almost all the wrongs and insults under which their fathers groaned. The fanatical pertinacity with which Moslem officials continue these oppressions, in utter disregard of justice and treaty engagements, has roused the indignation of the British people, who will not long suffer their Government to prop up a power that manifests so inveterate a hatred of Christians and the Christian faith. Whatever be the consequence, England will soon have to withdraw all support from the Government of the Sultan, and leave Giaour and Moslem to fight out their own quarrel. The evident anxiety of the British Government to uphold the autonomy of Turkey, and the mild tone of its remonstrances, have doubtless tended not a little to perpetuate abuses. The Mohamedans have come to the conclusion that the existence of their Empire is indispensable to the interests of England, and that, as long as this is so, she will be ever ready to connive at and apologize for their misdeeds. This conviction indisposes them to set about a work for which they have no stomach, and thus the wrongs of the Christians remain unredressed. But PALMERSTON is an octogenarian; his reign is advancing to a close, and, when he is gone, England, under the guidance of a chief better representing the opinions of her people, may follow a different course, and the Turks be abandoned to their fate. What that fate will be, it is not difficult to predict. The Mohamedans form but a very small portion of the inhabitants of European Turkey, and in the event of a general insurrection of the Christian population, would be quite unequal to cope single-handed with their enemies. It is not, however, probable that the Great Powers will suffer the Sultan to overwhelm the Christians with the barbarous hordes of Asia, and therefore, the conflict will result in the expulsion of the Moslem from Europe, or their extermination there. Nor would mankind have any reason to regret either catastrophe, if all the provinces and dependencies lost to the Infidel on this side of the Ægean and Euxine, were to be consolidated into a free Hellenic monarchy, the nucleus of which would be the present kingdom of Greece, and its Capital, the metropolis of the Eastern Cæsars.

If the obscure northern youth, who is about to ascend the throne of Otho, should live to wear the crown and to wield the sceptre of Constantine, and to reëstablish the religion of Christ on the shore of the Bosphorus, his will be a remarkable destiny.

The Progress of Despotism in Prussia.

King WILLIAM and VON BISMARK seem to have adopted the political maxim of STRAFFORD—"Thorough and thorough." No half measures for them, any more than for the "Great Apostate." They will keep no terms with the Constitution or the nation. Not content with closing the Chambers and dispersing the Deputies, they have now undertaken to muzzle the Press—the sole remaining organ of the people. If they can prevent it, Prussians shall neither hear of their wrongs, nor read of them—there will be henceforth in Prussia no political discussions, oral or scriptoral—no censure of Monarch or Ministers, but universal silence and submission. The people must furnish the Government with men and money, whenever and to what extent soever, and for what purpose soever it pleases, and yet are not to have even the poor privilege of remonstrance when men and money are squandered, or when damaging or ruinous policies are adopted. Such is to be Prussia's liberty in the future, according to the new programme of VON BISMARK and his royal master!

Their recent ordinance against the Press can only be paralleled by their arbitrary dismissal of the Chamber. Like the latter act, it was entirely uncalled for—there was not the shadow of justification for it. Never had the tone of the Prussian Liberal Press been more moderate and decorous than during the past session, and since its close. In fact, paradoxical as it may appear, the issuing of the ordinance in question was occasioned by the very blamelessness of that Press. It has been stripped of its rights and gagged, not because it was violent and demagogical, but because it afforded no ground for prosecution under any existing law. This is admitted in the Ministerial preface to the ordinance. "The Government," it is there expressly stated, "is compelled to assume absolute power over the Press, because the newspaper articles most objected to contain *nothing of which the law can take hold.*" Here is a high tribute to the character of the Prussian Press; here are laid bare the motives which suggested the iniquitous act. The deeds of the King and his Cabinet being evil, they loved darkness rather than light. That is, they knew that their transactions with the Lower Chamber would not bear the comment and scrutiny of the Liberal journals, and, therefore, they determined to silence them, in order to prevent discussion. But how was this to be affected, in a time of profound peace, with no domestic or foreign war raging, and no law in existence which would authorize such a course? WILLIAM and VON BISMARK proved equal to the occasion, and contrived to surmount the difficulty. By giving to article 63 of the Constitution an interpretation altogether opposed to the spirit of that instrument, and quite contrary to that contemplated by its framers, this model Monarch and Minister eked out a basis for their ordinance. The above article declares "that only in cases of unusual urgency, when public security is at stake, and the Diet not sitting, can the Crown issue ordinances, not opposed to the Constitution, which shall have the force of law." Now what is there in this proviso, made evidently for a period of hostile invasion or national convulsion, which empowers the Prussian monarch, in a time like the present, to play the despot? Nay, what is there in it which, at any time, would authorize him to issue decrees *antagonistic* to the Constitution and destructive of the liberties of the Press? Article 27 of that great contract between King and People guarantees "to every Prussian the right of freely expressing his opinions by speech, writing, printing and pictorial representation, and forbids any restriction of the liberty of the Press, save by legislation." Is it to be supposed that the framers of the above article intended to deprive the Prussian people and journalists of the rights here conferred on them, by the insertion of a subsequent proviso? Is it to be supposed that men specially appointed to create a *Magna Charta* for Prussia, and ardently bent on doing so, intended to leave the monarch at liberty to force a gag into the mouth of the Press as often as he deemed its tone not sufficiently servile; and not only so, but even to delegate to district presidents and local councils the power of deciding when newspapers offended, and of silencing them after two *avertissements*.

Municipalities, also, must no more presume to discuss politics, or criticise the conduct of Ministers; for a circular from the Home Office has been recently addressed to the provincial functionaries, pronouncing all such discussions unlawful, and commanding their prohibition. There remain then for proscription only popular meetings and banquets and torchlight processions in honor of patriotic deputies, and, when these are forbidden, the work of despotism will be complete, and WILLIAM and VON BISMARK may hie away to Carlsbad, and view from a distance the returning tide and the gathering tempest

The British Common Soldier.

It is not for the purpose of a mere diversion from the absorbing topics of the time, that we call attention to a recent revelation of the common soldier's life in British India. The facts which we condense have just come to light by means of a discussion in the British House of Commons.

A year or more ago a person of the name of CRAWLEY was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth, or Enniskillen Dragoons, a crack regiment of cavalry, at present stationed at Calcutta. Col. CRAWLEY was intemperate, lazy, overbearing and neglectful of his duty; and in time his conduct became the subject of judicial investigation. Pending the sittings of the Court-martial, three of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, it appears, fell under the suspicion of being predisposed to give evidence against the accused. They were known to have made notes of the proceedings of the Court as far as they had gone; and a petty officer of the regiment carried to the Colonel a report that they were forming a conspiracy for the overthrow of their commander. Col. CRAWLEY thereupon had the three so-called conspirators privately examined; and professing to have had his suspicions of a conspiracy thereby confirmed, he secured their arrest. They were, accordingly, thrown into the most loathsome cells of the common jail of Calcutta, without evidence being furnished of their guilt, or opportunity allowed them to meet the charges laid against them.

Before many weeks had elapsed, one of the three had become insane from the combined effects of the calumnies heaped upon him, and the horrible condition of his cell. Another of them, Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY, succumbed to disease engendered in the pestilential hole into which he was thrust; and the narrative of this man's sufferings, as related by Mr. FORTESCUE in the House of Commons, is too fearful for belief. The room, more like an oven than a human habitation, had bomb-proof roofs, which retained night and day the tropical heat. And here Sergt. LILLEY was confined, along with his wife, who was fast sinking under a mortal disease. She was, indeed, simply kept alive by stimulants, and was unable to move from the wretched couch on which she lay; while her husband was not permitted to leave the cell even for the relief of the common wants of nature. An attempt to pass some communication between the dying woman and an outside female visitor caused even increased restrictions to be put upon the prisoners. And a sentry was actually placed inside their cell to prevent the dying couple from so much as conversing with each other. It was the hottest of all the months in India, and the prisoners were already loathsome in their privacy; yet into their pestiferous den another prisoner was thrust to aggravate the horrors of the place to their highest pitch. The stench, the suffocating heat, the cruel suspense, and atrocious calumny under which he lay, were not long in doing their work; in less than a month Sergeant LILLEY found his release in death, while the partner of his sorrows—unpitied and unshriven—followed him but a few days later. The victims were at last beyond the reach of CRAWLEY and his minions: but what was the sequel?

Evidence of a most conclusive kind was furnished, before LILLEY was many weeks in his grave, that the only conspirators in the case were CRAWLEY himself and the petty officer who played the part of informant. LILLEY'S record was the cleanest in the regiment. He had been twenty years in the service, and during that time had never even come under censure for technical mistakes, much less for moral offences. All this was proven beyond a doubt—was admitted even by the sympathizers with CRAWLEY; was admitted also in the House of Commons, and was admitted besides in the judgment rendered in the case by the Commander-in-Chief himself. And yet what is the justice meted out by that judgment to the memory of LILLEY, and to the crimes of his persecutor? Here is the sum of it:

"His Royal Highness has reason to believe that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY'S case he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done. * * * Under these circumstances nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieut.-Col. CRAWLEY by the general officers in immediate command has induced His Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment, and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that for the future he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command."

Is it possible to conceive a more lame and impotent conclusion than this to a case, to which it can hardly be a stretch of truth to apply the name of murder?

The Duke of Cambridge received his appointment as Chief of the Army, mainly because his social position was supposed to be sufficiently elevated to enable him to treat Generals, Colonels and privates on a common level of justice. But this case—and it is only one of many—shows that the theory of royal elevation is a delusion, and that the *system* is too much even for royalty. It is the mere instrument and convenience of the privileged orders, of whom the Crawleys are representatives, and who are as superior to discipline as they are despotic in character and action.

Port Hudson News.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

A letter received in this city to-day from Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, dated BANKS' Headquarters, June 18, the same day as the New-York *Tribune's* letter, says that two Wisconsin regiments were captured at Port Hudson, but makes no mention of any fight, as stated in the said letter. Col. BENEDICT says that all was quiet, and that it was quite certain there would be no renewal of the attack for several days.

The Court of Appeals.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

In the Court of Appeals, the argument involving the constitutionality of legal tender notes was resumed to-day, by JOHN K. PORTER, for the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather Banks. Mr. ROBERTS was then heard for the appellant, MYERS. Mr. CURTIS followed for the respondent, ROOSEVELT. WM. CURTIS NOYES has just commenced the closing argument for the Banks and Mr. MYERS.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Steamers Fired Into at Cypress Bend.

A Terrific Cannonade Against Vicksburgh.

Particulars of the Expedition to Richmond, La.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ROUTED.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Friday, June 26.

The steamers *Prima Donna*, *Jacob Strader* and *New Kentucky*, laden with commissary stores, convoyed by two iron-clad gunboats, were fired into by a large body of rebels at Cypress Bend on Monday. Several persons on board the steamers were killed and wounded. The *Prima Donna* was badly riddled by cannon shot. The rebels were finally beaten off by the gunboats.

Maj. WILSON, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, surprised and routed the First Mississippi cavalry, near Mechanicsburgh, Yazoo County, a few days since, killing quite a number.

Terrific cannonading was opened all along our lines before Vicksburgh on Saturday last, continuing till Sunday evening. The result is unknown. No civilians were allowed to go below Helena.

The steamer *Taylor* has arrived with 600 disabled soldiers from below. They will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND, LA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

The Navy Department, to-day, received the following official report from Admiral PORTER, of the capture of Richmond, La.:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACKHAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH,
Thursday, June 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, hearing the enemy had collected a force of twelve thousand men at Richmond, in Louisiana, nine miles from Milliken's Bend, I sent Gen. ELLET to Gen. MOWRY, at Young's Point, to act in conjunction to wake them, up. Gen. MOWRY promptly acceded to the request and with about twelve hundred men in company with the Marine brigade, Gen. A.W. ELLET commanding, proceeded to Richmond, where they completely routed the advance guard of the rebels, consisting of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores, and the town was completely destroyed in the *mêlee*. This duty was handsomely performed by the different parties connected in it,

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, A. R. Adm'l.

BRIG.-GEN. ELLETT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS M. B. BRIGADE, FLAGSHIP AUTOCRAT, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 17, 1863.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you, that, in accordance with your consent, I landed my forces at Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 15th inst., and proceeded toward Richmond, La.

At the forks of the road, within three miles of Richmond, I met Gen. MOWRY's command, and we proceeded forward together, my forces being in advance.

We met the enemy about a mile from the town, who opened upon our advance line of skirmishers, from behind hedges and trees and gullies, but they fled before our advance, and took shelter behind the levee on the opposite side of the bayou, near the town. The position was a good one, and very defensible. I deemed it imprudent to advance our lines across the open field without any cover for my men against an enemy superior in numbers and well intrenched. I therefore ordered the artillery to the front, and opened upon their position, and after a vigorous cannonade of near an hour with, all our guns, advanced our infantry through the woods on the right with the intention of turning the enemy's left wing. They returned the fire of our artillery very vigorously for a time, but soon it slackened, and finally ceased altogether. When I arrived at the left of their position, I found it abandoned and the enemy fled. He had destroyed the bridges over the bayou to prevent our following. We found three of the enemy dead upon the field, two mortally wounded, and captured eleven prisoners and about sixty stand of small arms.

The enemy was commanded by Major-Gen. WALKER, was a part of KIRBY SMITH's command, and consisted of two brigades, containing seven regiments, four thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. They retreated toward Delhi, where Gen. MCCULLOCH is said to be posted with a command about equal in strength to the one we encountered. This was the same force that attacked the negrò regiment at Milliken's Bend, a week before, and was repulsed.

Our entire loss was three men wounded, one only dangerously.

Gen. MOWRY's command participated throughout most vigorously, and I feel indebted to the General for his prompt cooperation and advice, and his skillful manner of handling his forces.

A. W. ELLET, Brigadier-General,
Commanding M. B. Brigade.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, June 24, 1863.

Capt. ED. OSBAND, of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer *Belle Memphis*, as special bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the War Department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburgh on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement seemingly occupied all the rebel and Union forces, going on around the entire line surrounding the city. Of course the result is unknown.

This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer *Hope*, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st. When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written the rebels were not working more than six heavy guns and 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works was not as extensive as heretofore. It is supposed, however, that the location of such operations was carefully chosen. SHERMAN, on the right, was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It was supposed that SHERMAN was nearer ready to enter the rebel works than the other Generals, though closely contested by BLAIR, LOGAN and MCPHERSON. Some of SHERMAN's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. LOGAN, with his forces opposite what was called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks and rendering them useless as a protection to the Confederate artillery.

On the 17th, the rebels opened fire upon McCLERNAND's corps, with brickness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle-pits.

Gen. JOHN E. SMITH's division was busily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in his front. The mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, and it was thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Gen. LOGAN was much exposed. He habitually exposed himself rather more than some think expedient or necessary.

On the 17th, the enemy expended five hundred pounds of powder, and over 2,500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon LOGAN's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day has passed that a few red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed from Gen. HILL's position. It is thought that these may have been a ruse to keep our gunners from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts from an embrasure of which a heavy gun was dealing out death to the Union soldiers.

The Fifteenth Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured fourteen rebel prisoners, who were trying to make their way through our lines. All censure PEMBERTON heavily, as do all the prisoners taken lately. They say the feud now existing between the General in command and Gen. BOWEN is daily growing more bitter.

On the morning of the 18th, the Confederate colors, which were flying for the first time over Fort Hill, were three times shot down by our sharpshooters.

THE SITUATION ON THE 18TH—CAPTURE OF REBEL SPIES, ETC.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Miss., June 18,
via CAIRO, June 24.

Gen. HERRON, on the extreme left, is working his way up with great rapidity, and getting his batteries in position at short range. He has approached from one to two hundred and sixty yards within a day or two.

A series of rumors are constantly reaching here concerning disasters above and below, such as an attack on Memphis, the fall of Helena, the taking of Haines' Bluff, and trouble on the part of BANKS; but it is surprising how little lodgment such rumors, however industriously circulated, obtain among our soldiers.

Strangers who are coming here constantly remark the wonderful spirit and confidence of our troops.

Gen. WASHBURN has arrived at, and assumed command of, Haines' Bluff.

Lieut. E. P. HILL, of MCALLISTER's battery, was shot last evening from an embrasure in front of a battery in the very place where Capt. ROGERS was killed a short time since. He was watching the effect of the shot from one of his guns, when a ball from the rebel sharpshooters went through his head sidewise, passing under and back of his eyes. He was alive at midnight, but probably cannot live many hours.

Provost Marshal GILLETT, this morning, got possession of the rebel Major W. M. BOYD, Surgeon in the First Mississippi Light Artillery, who was left in charge of the rebel wounded in one of our hospitals, and who was on his parol. It was understood that the Major was trying to get back into the rebel lines with information valuable to PEMBERTON, which he had picked up in our camp.

Yesterday two rebel spies were caught within a mile of MCPHERSON's headquarters. They were from BRAGG's army, and had concealed about their persons plans of our fortifications and specifications of the numbers and position of our troops. Spies find it an impossibility now to penetrate our lines.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving, and assurance as regards GRANT's rear is daily made doubly sure. There is not a shadow of doubt indulged here as to the ability to hold our own against any and everything which may come from JACKSON or any other direction.

Paymasters have arrived and are going to pay troops to the 1st of May. Some dissatisfaction is expressed that they did not wait until the 1st of July, and then pay up for four months.

Major-Gen. PARKE arrived a few days ago.

There was an extensive fire in Vicksburgh last night, illuminating the whole country for miles round. It is not known what burned.

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND, LA.—THE REBELS DECIDEDLY BEATEN.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Thursday, June 18,
via CAIRO, Wednesday, June 24.

On the 16th, the rebel Gen. ANDERSON, with a division belonging to the command of Maj.-Gen. DICK TAYLOR, marched from Richmond toward Lake Providence, where Gen. REID was stationed with a small Federal force, consisting of the First Kansas and Sixteenth Wisconsin regiments, with some negro troops, less than 1,500 in all.

Richmond is eight miles from Yonng's Point, on the Louisiana side, at a point where the Shrevesport road crosses the Tensas. It is about twelve miles from Milliken's Bend, and thirty from Lake Providence, and an important point, from the fact that from it those places are easily accessible by good road, and for the enemy it would be an exceedingly offensive position toward us.

Gen. REID went out to meet him, and destroyed the bridge over the Tensas, a short distance from the head of Lake Providence. The rebels opened on him with a 6-pounder, damaging our forces at first considerably, but his men succeeded in silencing the gun and preventing the rebels from crossing—also pouring in a terrible fire of musketry upon them as they pressed up to the river. Thinking our force larger than it was, the enemy retreated, with heavy loss.

On the same day Gen. MOWER marched on Richmond from Sherman's Landing, with his brigade of infantry and TAYLOR's old Chicago battery, under command of Capt. BARRETT. On reaching the Tensas, he met the rebel pickets and drove them in. The rebels burned the bridges, and undertook to make a stand. Capt. BARRETT opened fire, well supported by infantry.

Such was the combined shower of shell and bullets that, though fighting well, they were obliged to fall back with what cavalry force they had. Gen. MOWER then pursued the flying enemy, succeeding in capturing forty-two prisoners.

The affair was perfected with signal vigor and promptness—our troops, in their impetuosity and daring, overcoming the disparity in numbers on the part of the enemy. It is likely, from indications, that the entire force of Gen. DICK TAYLOR, who, by the way, is a son of old ZACK, has skedaddled to the Red River country.

AN ALLEGED SORTIE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Vicksburgh, under date of June 15, furnishes this bit of news:

As I am one of GRANT's army before Vicksburgh, I take this opportunity to write to you of an attempt made by the rebels yesterday to break through our lines. After a heavy fight of three hours we repulsed them, they leaving 700 dead and wounded on the field. They fought desperately, as though they were fighting for their last. It is apparent to every one that they are giving up, as we are gaining ground every night; so they are losing hope. Only last night we captured a large fort by making rollers of cotton and rolling them ahead of us up to their very walls.

Our picket lines being only from one to five hundred yards apart, we at dusk have many conversations; it being too dark to shoot one another, we hit one another with the tongue. For instance, we hallos over, "How do you like GRANT's hog-pen?" Immediately comes back the retort, "Has HOOKER recovered from his flogging yet?" and so words are bandied from one side to the other. Once in a while we arrange to meet one another, without weapons, from one to twenty on each side, when we sometimes make coffee together, exchange tobacco, sugar and tea for our coffee, at our own prices, sometimes five pounds of good tobacco for one of coffee. Then take a chew of tobacco all around, return to our guns and shooting. B.

THE OCEAN REGATTA.

The Yachts, Their Names and Owners.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

One of the most interesting yacht meetings ever known in this country is now in progress, and has been during the past three days. To all yachtsmen, professional and amateur, it is an occasion of great and all-absorbing interest, and doubtless when the results of the various trials and races are announced, the outside public will be able to comprehend the excitement under which their nautical friends have been laboring since the commencement of the regatta.

An ocean regatta is by no means an ordinary occurrence, and this one is in no degree behind the best that have ever been witnessed near our harbor.

For the information of our general readers, we will briefly recapitulate the facts, hitherto given in detail, concerning the inception of the affair.

A meeting of the owners of yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, called by order of the Commodore, was held at the office of the Secretary on Wednesday, 17th inst., Vice-Commodore A. C. KINGSLAND presiding. The object of the meeting was to propose that the squadron rendezvous at Sandy Hook, for five or six days, for the purpose of fleet manœuvring, and trials of speed between the different yachts upon the ocean, up to Raritan Bay or toward the Narrows, anchoring each night in the Horse-shoe.

It was also proposed that any foreign armed vessel-of-war in the harbor at the time, as well as those of our own navy, be invited to join the squadron on the proposed cruising ground.

The yachts represented at the meeting were:

Favorita....A. C. Kingsland | Henrietta, J. G. Bennett, Jr.
Zinga.....W. H. Thomas | Mystery...W. H. McVickar
White Wing..R. Stuyvesant | Sea Drift.....A. Major

After preliminary explanations and discussions, it was, on motion, unanimously

Resolved, That the yachts rendezvous at Sandy Hook, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to cruise in that vicinity for five or six days, anchoring at night in the Horse Shoe.

Resolved, That the Vice-Commodore be requested to invite the foreign armed vessels in our port to join the yacht squadron on their cruising ground, and to extend the invitation to vessels of our own navy being on this station at the time.

In compliance with this resolution, the several yachts above named met at the Hook on Thursday and at once entered upon individual tests of points, preparatory to such trials of speed and skill as might subsequently be induced. On Thursday night they all anchored in the Horse-shoe, while the gentlemen variously visited, made up their books, and enjoyed themselves as best they might.

On Friday the weather was exceedingly unpropitious. Very little was done by any of the yachts. Most of them indeed remained quietly at anchor, while their owners and crews *cruised* through the day ah best they could. Several more venturesome ran out a score or so of miles through the troubled waters, and beat around for the fun of the thing until the closing day betokened again the hour of rest. A very general *mal du mer* affected the *pro tempore* tars, and many were the sighs heaved for a quiet pillow and a firmly planted bedroom. The sun which had persistently kept out of sight during the day, came out gloriously ere he retired for the night, and promised most joyful things for Saturday.

On Saturday, the morning was bright and clear, the sun shone out with brilliancy and with power, and every indication was given that at last the "good time coming" had indeed come. The *Henrietta*, (Mr. BENNETT, Jr.,) the *Minnie*, (Mr. MORGAN,) the *White Wing* (Mr. STUYVESANT) and the *Fanny* (Mr. WHITE) were naturally sought out, watched and most tempted. Contrary to general expectation, there were no set races, nor was there any trial of speed or skill on the part of any noted yacht or yachtsman which would be of the least public interest. The day was spent in cruising "there and thereabouts," each yacht apparently being bound, as were the trading ships of our forefathers, "for Cork or a market." We hear of several impromptu trials of speed, but as they were gotten up on the spur of the moment, and afford no fair result, we decline to publish them.

We understand that to-morrow there will be a grand Regatta, for which the amplest and most doctrinal preparation has been made. The particulars of the same, with the results, actual and comparative, will be given in the TIMES at the earliest moment.

To-day, if the circumstances of wind and weather permit, Divine services will be held on one of the larger yachts, and all things being made snug, the yachtsmen will lay by for the morrow, when, as is indicated elsewhere, they will have their grand Neptunical race, will show off and establish the points of their craft, will attempt a time that will startle the old fashioned time-table, and will do their best to have, under the standing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, a jolly good time, coming home sunburnt, freckled, tanned, and with rousing appetites.

Sunday Receptions of Soldiers.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the Committee on National Affairs have determined to forego the reception of returning regiments on Sunday. This action will meet the cordial approbation of the great mass of our citizens, whatever their religious creeds, who desire a quiet Sunday:

LETTER OF MESSRS. JAMES BROWN AND OTHERS

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1863.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City, and the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You will recognize our names as the parties honored with an interview on the 10th instant, respecting the arrangements for the reception of the First regiment of State Volunteers. We beg leave to renew and to give emphasis to our expressions of satisfaction with your prompt postponement from Sunday to Tuesday of the municipal honors intended for this remnant of a heroic regiment, and to assure you of the general appreciation and gratitude of order-loving citizens, of all parties and creeds, for this praiseworthy act.

We think we do not mistake the tone of sentiment pervading the City, when we claim that the bulk of those who may be classed as good citizens, and whose influence is entitled to respect in public affairs, cherish such a regard for the Sabbath, either on sanitary, social, moral or religious grounds, as to render all public invasions of its quietude or its sanctity quite painful and displeasing. The frequenters of our four hundred churches, whatever may be their differences on matters of polity or doctrine, cannot but agree as to their common right to a season of undisturbed worship, in their common love for the Lord's Day; and in deprecating any policy that shall tend to weaken those moral and religious restraints, which are the necessary complement of a Government of law. They are especially concerned lest the standard of public morals, of which Sunday observance is a certain index, should be seriously affected by our own unhappy condition of civil war. While Generals commanding plead for the "suspension of all work on the Sabbath"—"that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day," and enjoin "the utmost decorum and quiet," "not as an idle form, but as our sacred duty," (see Gen. MCCLELLAN's General Order, Sept. 6, 1861;) and while the Commander-in-Chief "desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath," and that "Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity," "lest the discipline and character of the National forces should suffer, and the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day and name of the Most High,"—(see the President's General Order, Nov. 15, '62)—it would seem to be as much the dictate of patriotism as of piety to foster and maintain our accustomed individual and municipal "observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and of Battles." We would load our noble defenders with public honors; but we would enhance their value by having them the offering of a self-restrained, God-fearing people. We would reward their sacrifices, but not by tempting them to evil, nor by immolating the precious institutions they have fought to save. We would so time the ovations worthily given to our returning heroes, that the classes conscientiously committed to the war and contributing freely to its support, may share with their fellow-citizens generally in the demonstrations without the sacrifice of principle or self-respect.

In view of the early return of a large number of our regiments and of those from neighboring States which may pass through our City, we would venture to inquire whether it may not be competent and expedient for you, as the recognized representatives of the City in National Affairs, to forestall misapprehension by *making your recent action a settled precedent controlling all municipal receptions of troops, and establishing the principle that they shall be confined to the secular days of the week?* It would then be understood that, should any necessity require the arrival or departure of regiments on the Sabbath, the withholding of public honors would be on grounds entitled to universal approbation and respect.

Our stake in the welfare and reputation of our great and growing City, like your own, is not inconsiderable. We believe that neither can be more surely and vitally promoted than by the most careful preservation of the Sabbath of our fathers. We love our country, too; and no sacrifice can be too great for the salvation of its glorious institutions—unless it be the surrender of interests as venerable as time and as sacred as religion. We accept as our own the sentiment publicly uttered by the veteran Maj.-Gen. CASEY, after thirty-six years of military service: "If our wealth should be swept away in this terrible war, it may be recovered. If our young men are killed off, others will grow up to take their places. *But if our American Sabbath is lost it can never be restored, and all is lost.*"

Thanking you again, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Committee, for a precedent worthy of all commendation, and bespeaking your respectful consideration of the suggestion we have taken the liberty of submitting,

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

James W. Beekman,	James Brown,
John Taylor Johnston,	James Suydam,
A. R. Wetmore,	Norman White,
Alexander Stuart,	David Hoadley,
Stewart Brown,	C. R. Robert,
Edmund Dwight,	Fred. G. Foster,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Lucius Hopkins,	O. E. Wood,
Washington R. Vermilye,	R. H. McCurdy,
Robert L. Stuart,	W. F. Van Wagenen,
Frederic DePeyster,	J. G. Swift,
	F. S. Winston.

ANSWER OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND COMMITTEES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

To Messrs. James Brown, James W. Beekman, James Suydam, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, dated the 14th inst., in relation to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and which we received through the hands of your Committee on the 23d inst., has received our careful consideration.

We fully agree with you that a due observance of law, as well as sanitary, social, moral and religious considerations, forbid all public invasions of the quietude and sanctity of the Sabbath, except in cases where the public safety or other exigency demands it. We have accordingly adopted the rule of postponing to some secular day the public reception of regiments arriving on Sunday from the theatre of war, as you will see by the following resolution, which has been unanimously agreed to by the undersigned:

Resolved, That in conformity with the spirit of the laws and customs of the State, and with the expressed views of the highest military authorities, the arrangements for the formal reception and review of regiments returning from the field be restricted to secular days.

With the highest respect, your obedient servants,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Teerence Farley,	John T. Henry,
Peter Mitchell,	John D. Ottiwell,
F. I. A. Boole,	

Committee on National Affairs, Board of Aldermen.

William Joyce,	Alex. Brandon,
John McConnell,	John Haviland,

Committee on National Affairs, Board of Councilmen.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, June 26.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and for the election of four delegates at large to the next National Democratic Convention, was held here to-day. CHARLES N. DAVENPORT was chosen President, and S. C. CHANDLER, G. W. AIKEN and R. B. ROUNDS, Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of H. Atkins, A. M. Dickey, E. Plympton, E. R. Wright and G. Washburne.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

For Governor—P. P. REDFIELD, of Montpelier.
For Lieutenant-Governor—E. A. CHAPIN, of Rutland.
For Treasurer—R. MCK. ORMSBY, of Bradford.

The report was adopted.

The following were reported as delegates to the National Convention: H. B. Smith, L. S. Partridge, John Cain, T. P. Redfield. Substitutes: W. A. Warmington, A. McLean, A. W. Hamlet and J. M. Weeks.

The resolutions adopted were the same as those adopted at the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, with the addition of one thanking Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, for his letter to the Albany meeting, denouncing the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM. Speeches were made by B. H. SMALLEY, of Vermont; J. BROOKS, of New-York; Mr. WILBEY, of Massachusetts, and others. The Convention was numerously attended and the proceedings harmonious. The afternoon session was held in the open air, on the State House Common.

Worthless Books.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The numerous announcements of new books with the uniformly favorable, flattering reviews from some journal or other, would lead one to the belief that no poor books were printed, but they are occasionally sadly taken in. Books so "puffed" are supposed to be good, and are bought, dearly bought, for besides money paid, the anticipated pleasure—"feast of soul," is suddenly interrupted by an unmistakable discovery of something which says "Trash!" in as plain terms as the lines of MAUD:

"Over all there hung a cloud of fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
Which said as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted."

Of all things the public need to be warned of the trash that is printed in book form, rather than be greeted with fine phrases and generalities announcing "how mirth-provoking," and no one can read it without "splitting his sides," "tremendously learned," etc., etc.

It is really too bad that journals should aid in disgusting and deceiving the public with trash in bound volumes. BOOK WORM.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.-T.-1860-X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

SEAMAN—HINDLE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Carter, PERCIVAL V. SEAMAN to Miss MARTHA J. HINDLE.

DIED.

ELTON.—At Morrisania, on Saturday morning, June 27, ROBERT H. ELTON, aged 57 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 8th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Harlem Bridge (at the end of 3d-av.) at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st., at 8¼ o'clock.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 27, J. ADDISON JOY, aged 61 years.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

KERNER.—On Friday morning, June 26, GERRIT KERNER, aged 66 years, of Clarendon Hotel.

The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Esprit, in 22d-st., near 5th-av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

TERRY.—At Hastings on Hudson, on Friday, June 26 after a lingering illness, REBECCA ANN, wife of Daniel Terry, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

VANDERVEER.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, June 27, LUCY A. M. BENNETT, wife of Henry V. Vanderveer, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—June 27, 1863.

29, 70, 60, 56, 15, 61, 40, 33, 8, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—June 27, 1863.

41, 32, 46, 21, 53, 66, 43, 9, 2, 17, 34, 63, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing or calling on
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 677 3d-av., corner of East 46th-st.
THE HONORABLE CORPS.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,

AT NO. 677 THIRD-AVENUE.

By order of Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.
CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District New-York.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 106 Leonard st.

THE CORPS OF HONOR.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be assigned to forts and garrisons.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

Fourth—That he is meritorious and deserving.

UNIFORM.

SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
how pains in childbed may be lessened, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published, in a very neat volume of 340 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, $1 35.

C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read Directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth—

New-York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th regiment, New-York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not care us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON,
Sing Sing.

JUNE 23, 1863.

SOLD AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all respectable dealers.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 294 CANAL-ST.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily c

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 27, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68...Reg.	103	
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	109	
10,000	do.	10[illegible]	
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. Cou.	101	
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.Oct. & Apr. Sm.	105	
30,000	do.	105⅛	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	105	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61	
20,000	do.	68¾	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅛	
15,000	do.	67¾	
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	48	
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s	101⅛	
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs, '83	112	
5,000	Buf., N. Y. & E. lm.	108	
3,000	At. & T. Ht. 1st M.	107	
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d	b30	60⅛
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d		102
3,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.		107
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83⅛	
7	Am. Ex. Bank		103⅛
24	do.		105⅛
35,000	Amer. Gold		145⅞
75,000	do.		145
50	Canton Co.		25⅛
100	do		26
85	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	s30	141
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.		19
75	do		19⅛
100	do		19⅜
30	Quicksilv. M. Co.		41
100	do.		40
60	do.		40⅝
25	Am. Coal Co.		55
100	Wyom. V. Coal Co.		7⅞
50	do		7⅝
50	do.		7⅝
50	do		7⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30	1.7
50	do		1.7⅛
100	do	b10	1.7⅛
100	do		1.7⅜
550	N. Y. Cen. R.		93⅝
50	Chi. & Alt. R.		6
50	do		7
50	Chic & Alt. Pref.		30

100	Erie Railway		95⅜
1400	do.		95⅝
100	do.	b10	95⅝
300	do.	b15	95⅜
600	do.	b30	95⅜
110	Erie R. Pref.		103⅜
300	Hudson R. R.		137
100	do.	b10	137
100	do.		137⅜
300	do.		138
100	do.	s12	136
100	do.	s20	135
100	do.	c	138⅛
600	do.	b10	138
600	Har. Railroad		94
800	do.		94⅛
300	do.	s30	93⅜
1000	do.	s30	94
1300	do.		95
200	do.		95⅜
800	do.		96
400	Har. R. Prf.		93
50	Nor. & Wor. R.		91
100	Reading R.		101
100	do.		100⅜
2000	do.		bio
100	do.	b15	100⅜
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.		72⅜
1250	do.		72⅜
100	do.	b30	73
100	do.	b15	73
50	do.	b30	73⅛
100	Ill. Cen. Full Stock		92
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scr.		102
200	do.		102⅜
150	Ill. Cen. C. Bs. S.		84
500	Clev. & Pitt. R.		83
100	Clev. & Tol.		111
500	Chic. & N. W. R.		56⅜
50	Mil. & L. Da C. R.		54
100	Fol. & Wab. R.		77⅜
200	Alt. & T. H. R.		46
100	A. & T. H. R. P.	b10	74
50	Chi. & N. W. R.		30⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	c	145
20,000	do.	s3	145
125,000	do.		145⅛
200	Cumb. Coal		19
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		93
50	do.	s10	93
100	do.		92⅜
100	Erie Railway	c	95
100	do.	b10	95⅛
100	Hudson R.		137
200	do.		137⅛
100	do.		137⅜
200	do.	b15	137⅜
100	do.		137⅝
100	do.		137⅞
100	do.		138
200	do.	b3	138
200	do.	s5	138
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the 5th-av., on the summit of Murray Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Spring's Church; will be sold as the low price of $32,500. For particulars, inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—HOUSE 25x50 feet; modern improvements complete; beautiful location. Price $15,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 202 5th-av., near 23d-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL and eligibly situated country place, in the village of Plainfield, Mass.; house has all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; two and one-quarter acres of land, tastefully laid out and under cultivation. More land adjoining can be had if desired. Possession given immediately. For full particulars apply to Dr. T. CHILDS, No. 2 Madison-av.

A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY SITuated at Clifton, Staten Island, overlooking Princess Bay, and within fifteen minutes' walk or ride of Vanderbilt's Landing; an omnibus passes by and from each boat. The house has all the modern improvements, and to a good tenant will be let cheap, if applied for at once.
R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLESwood, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a year, a two-story and attic brick house, furnished, seven acres of land, fruit of all kinds, a cow, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. H. BIRNEY, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., FOR SALE.—Near Northport, 40 miles from City; 130 acres under high state of cultivation; house 26x42, barn and other houses all in good order; shade and fruit in abundance; 300 peach; stock and utensils cheap. Price $6,500. Terms easy. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, suitable for manufacturing jewelers, having three large fire-proof iron safes built in the walls; building new, five stories, with vault, No. 174 Centre, near Canal-st. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be sut up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, April 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Snares.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Gauntlets.
Quartermaster-Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposals, stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt deliveries.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Snares, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division,"

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

250,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds net each inside sack to be of strong, close woven, twilled cotton stuff, or of other material equally adapted to the purpose, samples of which must be exhibited; outside sack of first quality new and strong gunny cloth; both sacks to be sewed close, and the package to be made very compact; corners of the outside sack to be drawn, wound and sewed strongly.

105,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in sacks as above.

15,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

Bidders will state in their proposals the earliest time at which their deliveries can be made.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly installed according to its true purport and conditions also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the offers proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, July 3.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. B. EATON,
Col. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Viz.:

Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlestown to Ritterstown Gap, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to
DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls can obtain board with a lone respectable woman; can be accommodated with a room to themselves if required. Call at No. 69 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and excellent board at moderate prices, in a first class house, commanding a fine view of the Bay and suburbs, and immediately opposite the ferry. Inquire at No. 2 Hudson-terrace.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his mother. Two furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class boarding-house. References given and required. Address C. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in suites or singly, at No. 199 10th-st. This is a pleasant and desirable location for those whose business keeps them in the City during the Summer months.

BOARD AND LODGINGS WANTED BY A single gentleman, not far from No. 600 Broadway, in a strictly private family, with good society and home comforts. Address Box No. 3,445 Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—ONE or two suites of rooms to let, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACcommodations can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired, and rural in a high degree; the grounds spacious, and the house, which is a new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water of the purest quality, bath-room, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County; or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room, with nurse's accommodation, will be vacant 1st of July, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson, two minutes' walk from depot. First-class board. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, jeweler, No. 362 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N.Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz:

NICHOLAS 1ST, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, caps and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, combs and brushes.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, leather, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and resin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place, (Wheeler's stores,) Prize steamer DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, engines, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogue will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 141 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 613d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,184½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1862, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 24th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 24th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 22, 1863.

THE P. R. WESTFALL'S BANK (ASSOCIATION LYONS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE INCOME Bonds of the MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after July 1, 1863. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1354.
Six per cent. Interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before July 1, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

DIVIDENDS

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees
JUNE 3, 1863. I. & M. Canal.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF THE Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, held in New-York this 25th day of June, 1863, it was

Resolved, That a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June be declared on the Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable on and after 15th July; 2 per cent. in cash, and 1½ per cent. in Preferred Stock, which disposes of the remainder of the authorized issue. The books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July. Shareholders desiring their dividends transmitted by mail will furnish C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, with their Post-office address, and authorize him to remit the same.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.
By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 83 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to 1st proximo. The annual interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.

Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 3d of July.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 16, 1863.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, June 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July next.
S. P. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Daring Adventure in Portland Harbor.

The Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing Cut Out by Men from the Pirate Tacony.

Prompt Pursuit by Two Armed Packet Steamers.

The Cushing Abandoned and Blown Up by Her Captors.

The Rebels All Captured and Taken to Portland.

Their Intention to Destroy Two Gunboats on the Stocks.

Forty Sail of Vessels Destroyed by a Steamer off Cape Sable.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27.

The United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* went to sea during the night, without orders or officers. Capt. CLARKE died yesterday, and an officer was expected on to take charge of her to-day.

The *Caleb Cushing* is provisioned for a two months' cruise, and is heavily armed. Steamers are being armed to send in pursuit of her.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—12 M.

The Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* left last night, before Lieut. MERRIAM, sent to take charge of her, arrived. He immediately started out in one of the steamers sent in pursuit of the *Cushing*, which steamers are now engaging her, she having fired six guns at the steamers *Chesapeake* and *Forest City*.

The engagement is still going on, as the guns can be distinctly heard in the city.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

The steamers *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* have overhauled the cutter twelve miles down the Bay, and we can hear heavy reports of guns occasionally. It is too hazy to see anything distinctly.

The cutter mounts a 32-pounder pivot gun, and a small brass gun.

We will telegraph the moment we get anything definite.

PORTLAND, Saturday—2 P. M.

A tremendous explosion and smoke was just seen where the cutter was, and now she has disappeared. It is thought that the cutter is blown up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:15 P. M.

The cutter is certainly blown up.

There was a tremendous explosion, and big volumes of white smoke were seen.

The steamers are returning.

It is reported that boats put off from the cutter before she blew up, and the *Forest City* is chasing them.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:30 P. M.

The *Caleb Cushing* apparently came to anchor and took in sails, and was soon after discovered to be on fire and at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock she blew up with a tremendous report, and nothing of her is now visible from the observatory. It is supposed she was blown up by her crew. The steamers in pursuit lay off some distance when she blew up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:40 P. M.

The crew of the cutter seem to have escaped, before she was blown up, in boats—probably to a schooner near by—as the *Forest City* chased one down toward Green Island, caught her, and is towing her up.

The *Forest City* had only 12-pounders, I understand, and the *Chesapeake* only 6 pounders. But their intention was to run the cutter down at once, as they were no match for her 32-pounder.

The *Chesapeake* was manned by 20 men of the Seventh Maine regiment, under Col. MASON; together with Company A, Capt. COOMBS—a fifty-six-gun, independent, Bowie-knife company, who were ready with their knives in half an hour, and are by no means particular as to who they could cut, especially those who volunteered with enthusiasm.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—3 P. M.

An tremendous explosion and smoke was just seen where the cutter was, and now she has disappeared. It is thought that the cutter is blown up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—3:30 P. M.

The cutter is certainly blown up.

There was a tremendous explosion, and big volumes of white smoke were seen.

The steamers are returning.

It is reported that boats put off from the cutter before she blew up, and the *Forest City* is chasing them.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—3:30 P. M.

The *Caleb Cushing* apparently came to anchor and took in sails, and was soon after discovered to be on fire and at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock she blew up with a tremendous report, and nothing of her is now visible from the observatory. It is supposed she was blown up by her crew. The steamers in pursuit lay off some distance when she blew up.

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PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—4 P. M.

The *Chesapeake* has just arrived up, while the *Forest City* has stopped on Hog Island to land the prisoners.

It is reported that among the prisoners are thirty-five refugees from the Confederate States.

Lieut. JOHN M. GOULD, of the Tenth Maine regiment, who was a volunteer on board the *Chesapeake*, reports that she started on the chase at 11 A. M., and that soon after the *Forest City* came along, which had been in waiting so as to act in concert with the *Chesapeake*.

It was agreed that the *Chesapeake* should take the lead in attacking the *Cushing*, and that the *Forest City* should follow closely up.

In the meantime the *Cushing* was firing from her pivot gun. She fired five shots at the *Forest City*, one at the tug which accompanied her, and three at the *Chesapeake*.

The *Chesapeake* fired only one shot at the *Cushing*, which fell short, but which, notwithstanding, was a beautiful line shot.

Of the three shots fired at the *Chesapeake*, two fell short, and one—a round of grape—went through her rigging.

The rebels, seeing that the steamers were ready to board the *Cushing*, at 12½ o'clock abandoned her and went to a schooner near by, leaving the crew of the cutter in another boat, which was picked up by the *Chesapeake*.

The rebels, previous to abandoning the *Cushing*, set her on fire, and at 1:50 P. M., she blew up, making a tremendous report, as she had twenty-four hundred pounds of powder on board of her.

The *Forest City* then pursued the schooner and captured it.

The regular crew of the *Cushing* report that the schooner above mentioned came in yesterday afternoon with a detachment on board, composed of a number of the pirate *Florida's* crew, who had previously captured the schooner. This schooner the pirates then sent into our harbor to destroy the two gunboats building here. As a matter of course, the schooner came in this morning, and no one for a moment suspected that there were any rebels on board of her, but they were soon undeceived.

The first work of the schooner was to seize the *Cushing* and put her crew in irons, and then steal quietly off with her in the night—taking her through the islands by the lower passage and into Hussey's Sound—towing her out with two rowboats ahead, as the wind was very light at the time.

The rebels on leaving the *Cushing*, previous to blowing her up, threw the keys of the shackles they had placed on the wrists of the regular crew of the cutter to them in the boat.

The name of the rebel commander is said to be "REED."

The citizens who volunteered to retake the *Cushing* were under the command of FREDERICK R. HARRIS. The entire party are now marching up Exchange-street, greatly delighted at their success.

The schooner captured is the *Archer*. Twenty-two rebels were found on board of her.

The rebels intended to burn the two gunboats building here, but did not get the chance.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—6 P. M.

Capt. JOHN J. LISCOMB, of the *Forest City*, says that she came within gunshot of the *Cushing* half an hour before the *Chesapeake* got along.

The *Cushing* fired at the *Forest City* six times without showing any flag whatever.

The *Forest City* then laid to, waiting for the *Chesapeake* to come up.

When the *Chesapeake* arrived, after consultation, it was agreed to board the *Cushing*.

The *Chesapeake* took the lead in this, being a propeller and also being protected by cotton bales.

The rebels, perceiving the intentions of the *Chesapeake* and *Forest City*, became frightened and abandoned the *Cushing* in two boats, and sent off in a third boat the regular crew of the *Cushing*, who they had placed in irons. This last boat was almost immediately picked up by the *Chesapeake*.

The other two boats, with the rebels on board, steered for the Harpswell shore, and were pursued and picked up by the *Forest City*. The rebels proved to be twenty-three in number.

The *Forest City* also picked up a small boat, containing a Mr. BIBBER, who had been set adrift from the *Cushing*. Mr. BIBBER, with his partner, were captured yesterday by the rebels, while in a small fishing boat off Damer's Cove Island.

Mr. BIBBER informed Capt. LISCOMB that he was captured by the schooner *Archer*, of Southport, which was in possession of a rebel crew from the pirate *Tacony*, not from the *Florida*, as reported by the crew of the *Caleb Cushing*, and that the *Archer* came in last night, and anchored below Minot, intending to burn the two new gunboats building in Portland, and cut out the revenue cutter *Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. This they found themselves very much troubled to do, but at 2 o'clock this morning they boarded the *Cushing* quietly, and seized the small portion of her crew aboard, put them in irons, and made their way out of the harbor through Hussey's Sound, thus avoiding the fire of the forts.

After passing the Forts, Capt. LISCOMB learned the intentions of the rebels, and immediately pursued the *Archer*, which was making her way to the eastward as rapidly as the light breeze would permit.

Capt. LISCOMB captured the *Archer* and found three rebels and Mr. BIBBER'S partner on board, and towed her up to the city.

By Mr. BIBBER'S report, Capt. LISCOMB thinks that there are three or more schooners with rebel crews on board, on our coast, destroying our fishermen.

The *Archer* had only a howitzer on board, and these schooners are probably lightly armed.

Mr. BIBBER also reports a rebel steamer on the coast, and the *Forest City* passed a suspicious looking black steamer off Cape Porpoise, at 2 o'clock this morning, when coming from Boston, which at first made for the *Forest City*, but afterward kept to the south-west.

The *Forest City* arrived up about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, landing the rebel prisoners at Fort Preble.

The *Forest City* was as well as the *Chesapeake* was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the citizens.

The *Forest City* was armed with two rifled twelve-pounders, and had on board thirty troops from Fort Preble, and one hundred armed citizens.

The *Forest City* did not get near enough to the *Cushing* to hit her, and the shots from the latter, though coming very close, fell a little short.

The *Forest City*, and the *Chesapeake*, would have undoubtedly recaptured the *Cushing* had not the rebels deserted her and blown her up, as the soldiers, citizens and sailors, were all anxious to have a hand-to-hand fight, as they had nothing to match the big gun of the *Cushing*.

The promptitude with which Collector JEWETT, Mayor MCCLELLAN and the citizens armed and dispatched two packet steamers to capture the rebels, has proved most fortunate.

Many believed this morning that the whole story about the seizure of the *Cushing* was a joke, and that she had only gone off slily on a cruise, through the vagaries of the Lieutenant commanding her; but in less than two hours the *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* were dispatched with as many armed citizens as they could accommodate, and then the people began to believe there was some truth in the story, and that it was no false and foolish alarm.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—8 o'clock P. M.

Your reporter has just come from Fort Preble. The Commandant there will not allow the prisoners to be questioned to-night.

There are two rebel officers among the prisoners, named as follows: Lieut. C. W. REED, with a regular commission from the Confederate navy, late commander of the *Tacony* and *Lucinda*, and H. BROWN, Third Assistant Engineer of the *Florida*, detached from the *Tacony*.

Two books were found on the prisoners—one a memorandum book, with instructions, &c., which I was not allowed to see, as it might contain important evidence for the Government, and the other an account book, containing an important list in the book part, seemingly of vessels captured by the rebels, viz., *Jacob Bell*, *Star of Peace*, *Oneida*, *Commonwealth*, *Kate Dyer*, *Lapwing*, *Colcord*, *Harriette*, *Cleveland*, *Estelle*, *Westmoreland*, *Cousa*, *Ann*, *Adelabram*, *Byzantium*, *Isaac Webb*, *Shakemine*, *Whistling*, *Tacony*, *Archer*, *Mary Alvina*, *Arabella*, *Umpire*, *Margaret*, *Florence*, *Rippe*, *Elizabeth Anne*, *Rufus Choate*, *Ada*, *Alfred Partridge*, *M. A. Shindler*, *Kate Stuart*, *Archer*, *Hendricks*, and a sloop. There are no particulars about any of these vessels.

The Commandant of the Fort informed me, that it appears from a memorandum that Lieut. REED and his crew went aboard the *Tacony* about the 11th of May. On the morning of the 25th of June he seems to have burned the *Tacony* and gone on board the schooner *Archer*.

Lieut. REED'S last memorandum says: "It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor or cutting out some steamer."

A police force went to Fort Preble this evening to demand the prisoners in behalf of the civil authorities, but the Commandant stated that he should hold them as prisoners of war, subject to the commands of the War Department.

It is reported by the regular crew of the *Cushing* that a boat's crew of ten men escaped from her this morning. If this is so, they may seize some other schooner and make more trouble. A patrol force will be stationed in the harbor forthwith.

The pirates could find only a few round shots aboard the *Cushing*, and therefore fired grape after the first few rounds. If they had known how feebly the *Chesapeake* and *Forest City* were armed they could have sunk them, but the determined course of the steamers made the pirates think they were over-matched.

Capt. LISCOMB, who led the attack in the *Chesapeake*, informs me that he intended to have run the *Cushing* down by superior weight; or, that failing, to take her by boarding her with superior numbers, which the grapeshot of the rebels would have made rather a dangerous proceeding.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—9 P. M.

We glean the following further particulars of the *Caleb Cushing* affair from the extra *Courier*:

"Just before the cutter exploded three volunteers, Mr. HALL, reporter for the *Argus*, Capt. WARREN, of the Seventh Maine regiment, and Mr. EDWARD FICKETT took the *Chesapeake's* boat and rowed to the cutter—but they had only time enough to cut their boat away from her stern when she exploded.

The regular crew of the *Cushing* have been put in confinement, to await an examination.

Lieut. DAVENPORT states that between 12 and 1 o'clock last night some suspicious-looking men, dressed as fishermen, came on board the cutter, and, hearing an unusual noise, he went up on deck to see what was the matter, when he was immediately seized by five armed men, who pointed their pistols at him, and said they belonged to the Confederate navy. Finding that resistance was useless, he surrendered, and was put in irons with all his men. The cutter then proceeded down the harbor.

Both Lieut. REED and Engineer BROWN styled themselves as officers of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, and said that she was in the offing.

The cutter's crew refused to tell where the ammunition was put, and this, with the want of a favorable wind, induced the rebels to burn the cutter.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—10 P. M.

Lieut. REED, Commander of the rebel crew, is reported to have said that he was well acquainted with this harbor, and knew where to put his hands on everything. He intended, if the wind had been fair, to burn all the shipping in port, and to seize the *Forest City* and cruise along the coast, burning and destroying all the vessels that came in his path. His log-book states that he burned the *Tacony*, of which he was commander, finding that vessels of the Federal Government were after him.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO HON. S. P. CHASE IN REGARD TO THE REVENUE-CUTTER CALEB CUSHING.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury, Washington:

The party which cut out the cutter *Cushing* were part of the crew of the bark *Tacony*, which vessel, as appears by her log-book in my possession, they burned June 25, and transferred her armament to the schooner *Archer*, which we have captured and stripped. They intended to burn the two gunboats here, transfer the *Archer's* armament to the cutter, and burn and destroy vessels on the coast of Maine. The men are in Fort Preble under guard. Lieut. C. W. REED, of the Confederate Navy, was in command of the men, and is a prisoner.

J. JEWETT, Collector.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO HON. E. M. STANTON.

FORT PREBLE, Me., June 27, 1873—6:40 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

In the private note-book of Lieut. C. W. READ, C. S. N., I find as follows:

"The latest news from Yankeedom tell us that there are over twenty gunboats in search of us. They have a description of the *Tacony*, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her. During the night we transferred all our things on board the schooner *Archer*. At 2 A. M. we set fire to the *Tacony* and stood west. The *Archer* is a fishing vessel of ninety tons; sails well and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever discover or suspect us. I therefore think we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor and of cutting out a steamer."

The above appears to have been written since the night of June 24.

The schooner taken to-day is the *Archer*, of Southport.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Major of 17th Infantry Commanding the Post.

FROM SAG HARBOR.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THAT VICINITY.

SAG HARBOR, Saturday, June 27.

Heavy firing has been heard here this afternoon. It was also heard at Bridgehampton, a village two miles from the ocean. The sound came from a southeasterly direction, and apparently from some miles out to the sea. It is inferred that this firing is the work of some rebel privateers.

VESSELS DESTROYED OFF CAPE SABLE.

Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.

BATH, Me., Friday, June 26.

A pilot up from Southport reports that four fishing vessels arrived there this morning, who made the following report:

"Forty sail were destroyed by a pirate steamer off Cape Sable yesterday and the day before. A Brunswick ship was bonded and other large vessels were destroyed."

The Brunswick ship had many passengers on board, and gave warning to the vessels which have come in.

THE PIRATE AND THE FISHING SMACKS.

From the Boston Post, June 27.

The telegraph brings additional news of the capture and destruction of harmless fishing vessels by the Confederate pirates. One ship Captain, at Portland, we learn, reports the burning of forty and even sixty schooners somewhere about Cape Sable. Although undoubtedly exaggerated, yet we fear this last statement may yet be verified. The fishing craft usually go in large fleets, and, if exposed to the merciless attacks of a pirate, would suffer in large numbers. When we reflect that on one schooner alone some ten or twelve men depend for a year's livelihood upon the catch of cod or mackerel, and that the majority of every crew of the immense fleet engaged in fisheries are men with families to sustain, the wide-spread suffering may be imagined. The apprehension created in every fishing port is evidenced in our coast exchanges. The papers all chronicle measures being taken for the protection of property. In New-Bedford, Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, expressing the sense of the citizens, telegraphed for Government armed vessels for Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, and received reply that a steamer had been detailed to cruise in those waters. The *Standard*, remembering SEMMES' declared grudge against New-Bedford, loudly calls for gunboats. Certainly, it says, the defences of the port are not such at present as to enable it to offer any effectual resistance to a vessel like that of which SEMMES will have command. He has a particular spite against New-Bedford, because she furnished vessels to stop the channels in Charleston and Savannah harbors, and nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to make his appearance some fine morning, and levy a contribution—and as New-Bedford is reputed to be a wealthy city, it would not be a light one—as the price of sparing the vessels at the wharves from destruction. An appeal comes from Newport for an armed vessel for Narragansett Bay, and the writer asks what prevents any piratical vessel from capturing the Fall River steamboat this very night as she makes her way around Point Judith. It is not pretended that there is any likelihood of this, as the pirate *Tacony*, who has made her stir in these waters, has doubtless made way to other quarters before now, but such results are plainly possible.

There is too much reason to believe the report that one of the officers of the bark *Tacony* is a native of Cape Cod. It is not probable that any Southerner could well understand or calculate upon the movements of our mackerel or cod fishermen, or know anything of their different fishing grounds as the season progresses. To strike among them with such accuracy and destruction off No Man's Land, Cape Sable and in the Bay of Fundy, it is necessary for the pirates to have some one on board acquainted with the business. The question is asked why don't the fishermen fight, or run away? The cod fishermen lie at their anchors, and cannot heave them up without consuming time. The mackerel catchers are often enveloped in thick fog while fishing; in which case of course their danger is unknown until too late to escape. And then they are almost always in fleets; so that if the weather is clear, the poorest sailors may be easily run down. As to fighting, they have no weapons more deadly than their bait knives, which are not of long range. One of the men captured on Fishing Rip, informs us that the *Tacony* hove in sight on the lighting up of a fog bank, and a boat was seen coming towards the schooner he was in. If being a common thing for large vessels in passing to send their boats to purchase fresh fish, no particular notice was taken of the bark or boat. The fishermen did not even leave their lines until the pirates rushed across the deck, and presented cocked pistols at their heads. One or two other vessels near by, were also surprised in the same manner.

The Charleston Blockade.

The following extract of a letter received in Boston, shows that the squadron off Charleston is making blockade running a hazardous business:

"Perhaps it may be gratifying to know what the squadron off Charleston have done in the past month, and it may serve to convince many who doubt the efficiency of the blockade, that it has done a good work. During the month, four vessels attempting to run out have been captured, three steamers sunk and two turned back. One of the prizes was taken by the *Powhatan*, one by the *Flag*, and two by the *Canandaigua*. One steamer was sunk by the *Minnesota*, one by the *Wissahickon*, and one by the *Stettin*, which also turned back two that had already crossed the bar, and as the *Gen. Havelock* one dark night ran past her, shot away her smoke-stack, killing three men and wounding two more, and, as the Southern papers say, materially injuring her. This little steamer has been particularly fortunate in taking prizes and annoying the enemy. The *Gen. Havelock*, it is stated, is the only vessel that has successfully passed the blockade this month. These facts show that the greatest vigilance is kept up. That a vessel will occasionally pass them must be looked for as a matter of course; but that a good lookout is not kept, is a very great mistake. We hope soon to make running the blockade so hazardous, that but few will have the hardihood to attempt it."

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Inauguration of Gov. Boreman—Retirement of Gov. Peirpoint.

The telegraph has already reported the inauguration of Mr. BOREMAN as Governor of the new State of West Virginia. In his valedictory Gov. PEIRPOINT said:

I go to *Virginia* for the purpose of doing what I can do there to suppress this rebellion—to restore law and order—to secure the rights of freemen in that sacred soil. Relying upon His mercy—upon His kindness—I shall do all I can, whether that be much or whether it be little, to encourage my fellow-citizens, and suppress this unholy rebellion. I leave with you, my friends, all my relatives, all my property, much or little, for your protection. If all these are destroyed in the conflict, they are gone, and let them go, so only that the country is saved. My only exhortation to you is, *lose not your sacred liberties!* (Applause.) Fight as long as a mountain presents a site for a battery—or a grotto remains to serve as a rifle pit. Never abandon that flag, (pointing to the splendid banner that overhung the street.) Never yield the right to a freeman. My prayer now to Almighty God is that He may give you wisdom! that He may give the officers who have been elected by you to conduct the State of West Virginia wisdom and knowledge and courage to do whatsoever duty demands of them. One consolation I have in leaving you, that you in casting around you have chosen a man of trust, capable, faithful, who by your support will guide you better than I have guided you. That is my consolation; and my fellow-citizens, I ask you for long forbearance and for a determined support, and under his banner or under your own banner of West Virginia, rally, rally, and never give up the ship. Make your motto like that of the immortal LAWRENCE, who, when his body was pierced with wounds, with his dying breath cried, "Don't give up the ship!" In my official capacity I must bid you an affectionate farewell to day, assuring you that my heart and all the sympathies of my nature are with you, and I hope there is in store for you a glorious and a happy future. My desire is to see West Virginia free from all the shackles that shackle man. May she from this small beginning to-day grow to be the proudest State in all the glorious galaxy of States that form the nation.

In his Inaugural, Gov. BOREMAN said:

"It seems to me that the position of our people in the beginning of the troubles, and their condition since, have not been understood by our friends around us. In the commencement of these difficulties we were part of a Southern State, whose Convention passed an ordinance of secession, and this fact inclined many to sympathize with the South without reflecting whether it was right or wrong. We were situated between the South and the North, and in case of a collision, it must necessarily result that ours would be contested territory; that if we adhered to the Union the South would deal with us much more severely than if we were a part of a Northern State, or of one that had not attempted to secede; and that we would be, what we have since been so truthfully called by many, the great "breakwater" between the North and those in rebellion in the South. All those matters were weighed and considered by us, but we determined, with a full belief of what would occur, and what has since occurred, that that Government was too good to be lost, and that the rights and immunities which we knew we were enjoying were too precious to be surrendered on the uncertainty of the results of experiments in the future. We thus took our position with our eyes open; knowing what civil war had been, and what it could only be again if once commenced, and we have not been deceived. Our State has been invaded by traitors in arms against the best Government that a kind and beneficent God ever inspired man to make; they have applied the torch to public and private property; they have murdered our friends; they have robbed and plundered our people; our country is laid waste, and, to-day, gaunt hunger stares many families of helpless women and children in the face. This picture is not overdrawn. It is a simple statement of facts. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Union men of West Virginia have not looked to the right or the left, but through all these difficulties and dangers they have stood by the Government. And I now repeat the question which I asked awhile ago: Under these circumstances, what course should the loyal people of West Virginia now pursue? Shall we coincide with those who carp and cavil at everything that is done by the Administration at Washington to put down this rebellion? Shall we object to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and thereby attempt to prevent some traitor from receiving his just deserts? Shall we object that Slavery is destroyed as the result of the acts of those in rebellion, if the Union is thereby saved? But there are those who say that we should stop the war and make peace. If we stop the war on our part, will that make peace, unless we submit to be ruled by the rebels, or to a separation of the Union? If we could not consent to give up our Government in the beginning, and thus save ourselves the war, but determined to fight it out to the bitter end, shall we now submit to the humiliation and disgrace of permitting the success of the rebellion and the loss of our Government? In behalf of the loyal people of West Virginia, I respond to all these interrogatories with an emphatic no—no—never! We want no compromise; we want no peace, except upon the terms that those in rebellion will lay down their arms and submit to the regularly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States. Then, and not till then, will the people of West Virginia agree to peace.

I shall do whatever may be in my power during my term of office to advance the agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. And it shall be my especial pride and pleasure to assist in the establishment of a system of education throughout the State that may give to every child among us, whether rich or poor, an education that may fit them for respectable positions in society. And to you, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates, I shall look for aid and assistance, and for the exercise of a liberal policy in these times of trial; and I feel assured, from your known intelligence and patriotism, that I shall receive your cordial cooperation and support in the discharge of the duties of my office."

On the 23d Gov. BOREMAN sent in his first Message to the Legislature. The following are its concluding passages:

We still have the disloyal in our midst. Many of them are guilty of treason and treasonable practices. They keep up correspondence with their friends beyond the lines, give them information, and encourage raids into our country; they encourage, feed and shelter the guerrillas; they endeavor to cultivate a disloyal sentiment by arguing in favor of the rebellion, and openly manifesting and declaring their sympathy with it; they resist the creation and organization of the new State: in fine, they do everything against the Governments, Federal and State, while they give them no countenance or support whatever. If these disloyal people would recognize the fact that there is civil war in the country, and that our State is a part of the contested territory, within whose lines there are daily conflicts between men from either side in arms, and would submit to the powers that be, without duplicity and with candor and fairness, they would have peace, and would be permitted to transact their ordinary business in the usual way; but, unfortunately, many of them do not seem to realize the condition of the country, and, even after taking solemn obligations to the Government, they persist in their disloyal practices. And it now becomes the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may most effectually extirpate disloyalty from the State. On the subject of treason and its punishment, I call your attention to section 10, article 2, of the Constitution, and recommend that you not only prescribe the penalties of death, fine or imprisonment, as the case may be, but that you provide for the confiscation of the real and personal property of the guilty party. The State must necessarily expend large sums of money in consequence of the conduct of these persons, and it is but just that the Treasury be reimbursed out of their estates. In other cases of lesser magnitude other penalties may be imposed. And it may be well to provide, under such restrictions as may be thought proper, that disloyal persons may be required to give bail for their good behavior while the rebellion continues, and make the recognizance forfeitable on proof that the party had been guilty of treasonable practices such as shall be mentioned in the law.

I recommend also, that, in accordance with section 5, article 3 of the Constitution, you require that no persons shall vote or hold office till they have taken an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State." It may be said that the passage of these laws will be going too far, but I ask the Legislature to act as the imminent peril of the country demands.

After having prepared my message, embracing such matters as seemed to me to be proper under the circumstances, and within a day or two past, I have seen the Proclamation of the President of the United States announcing that armed insurrectionary combinations were threatening to make inroads into several of the loyal States of the Union, and calling into actual service 100,000 militia from the several States named, and among others 10,000 from West Virginia; and an order has been issued from the War Department designating the number that shall be mustered into the service as infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The people of West Virginia have nobly responded to the several calls for volunteers heretofore made upon them, and have furnished a large number of men to the service. It is also true that the people of a large portion of the State have been scourged and the country laid waste by the enemies of the Government; yet if the necessity is so imperative that the militia are required, I feel confident our loyalty is such that those liable to military duty will leave their usual occupations, *en masse*, if need be, and come up to the work of protecting their homes and sustaining the Government. Indeed I understand that the militia in some of the counties are already mustering and organizing, and manifest an entire willingness to make further sacrifices if it shall be required of them. From what has been done toward organizing the militia, and what may be done in future, it must be apparent that money will be needed at once to defray such expenses as are unavoidable, and this money must be provided by the State for the present, looking to its return by the Federal Government in due time, and I hope the Legislature will make the necessary appropriations as soon as possible.

We have now entered upon the discharge of our respective duties. They are arduous and delicate. The future of the new State, for weal or woe, may be in our hands. And, while we are providing for the organization of the State, and for the protection of our common constituents, we may not forget the high obligation resting on us to give our unqualified support to the authorities of the United States, in their efforts to maintain the supremacy of the Government throughout the land. And let us invoke that wisdom which cometh from above, to so guide and direct us, that whatever we do may contribute to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our own State, and redound to the good of our common country.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.

The Capture of the Rebel Ram Atlanta.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO CAPT. RODGERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 17th inst., announcing the capture of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Fingal, alias Atlanta*, has been received. Although gallantly sustained by Commander JOHN DOWNES, of the *Nahant*, the victory, owing to the brevity of the contest, was yours, and it gives me unaffected pleasure to congratulate you upon the result. Every contest in which the iron-clads have been engaged against iron-clads has been instructive, and affords food for reflection. The lessons to be drawn are momentous.

On the 8th of March, 1862, there were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads the first-class steam frigates *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, the sailing frigates *Congress* and *St. Lawrence*, the razee *Cumberland*, and several gunboats. In the presence of this formidable force, representing the highest offensive power of the wooden navy, boldly appeared the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, and, notwithstanding the broadsides poured into her by and the heroic defence of the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, these two wooden vessels were easily destroyed, and the fate of the others was only reserved for the morrow. During the night, however, the *Monitor*, the first vessel of her class, arrived, and on the 9th of March, when the morning mists lifted and showed the *Merrimac* and her wooden consorts approaching to complete the work of destruction, our defence consisted, not in the great ships that were still afloat, and their numerous heavy guns, but in a single small iron-clad vessel, armed with two guns. History has recorded the courage and skill of Commander JOHN L. WORDEN, who, disappearing in the smoke of the advancing fleet, dispersed and put to flight their wooden steamers, turned at bay the *Merrimac*, grappled with that formidable monster, and drove her back into Norfolk, and kept her there, until the evacuation of that place led the rebels to destroy their famous iron-clad, rather than encounter and risk her capture by her puny antagonist.

The lessons of that contest taught us the inadequacy of wooden vessels and our existing ordnance to meet armored ships. For inland operations the Monitor turret was immediately adopted, and the 15 inch gun of RODMAN, being the only gun of greater weight than the 11-inch yet tested, was ordered to be placed in the turret of the vessels that were constructing. The result of this policy is developed in the action through which you have just passed. In fifteen minutes, and with five shots, you overpowered and captured a formidable steamer, but slightly inferior to the *Merrimac*—a vessel that the preceding year had battled, with not very serious injury to herself, against four frigates, a razee, and for a time with one Monitor armed with 11-inch guns, thus demonstrating the offensive power of the new and improved Monitors, armed with guns of 15-inch calibre.

Your early connection with the Mississippi flotilla, and your participation in the projection and construction of the first iron-clads in Western waters; your heroic conduct in the attack on Drury's Bluff; the high moral courage that led you to put to sea in the *Weehawken* upon the approach of a violent storm, in order to test the sea-going qualities of these new craft, at the time when a safe anchorage was close under your lee; the brave and daring manner in which you, with four associates, pressed the iron-clads under the concentrated fire of the batteries in Charleston harbor, and there tested and proved the endurance and resisting power of these vessels, and your crowning successful achievement in the capture of the *Fingal, alias Atlanta*, are all proofs of a skill and courage and devotion to the country and the cause of the Union, regardless of self, that cannot be permitted to pass unrewarded. To your heroic daring and persistent moral courage, beyond that of any other individual, is the country indebted for the development, under trying and varied circumstances on the ocean, under fire from enormous batteries on land, and in successful encounter with a formidable floating antagonist, of the capabilities and qualities of attack and resistance of the Monitor class of vessels and their heavy armament. For these heroic and serviceable acts I have presented your name to the President, requesting him to recommend that Congress give you a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore in the American navy. Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer *Weehawken*, South Atlantic squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

Can the Banks Redeem in Greenbacks?

From the Albany Argus, June 26.

Two very important cases are set down for argument in the Court of Appeals this day. One is the case of MEYER *vs.* ROSEVELT, and involves simply the question of the Constitutionality of the act of Congress which makes greenbacks a legal-tender. The suit is brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to cancel a mortgage, the amount of which the plaintiff had tendered in greenbacks, and the defendant had refused. The case is defended on the ground that the greenbacks were not a legal-tender.

The second case is that of the Shoe and Leather Bank and the Metropolitan Bank *vs.* HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Bank Superintendent. Some of the circulating notes of these Banks, which they had offered to redeem in greenbacks, had been protested, and the Superintendent had been required to proceed to sell the securities of these Banks, and was taking measures to do so, when this suit was commenced, and an injunction obtained to restrain him. The case involves the constitutionality of the legal-tender notes—and beyond that, it is contended on the part of the Superintendent that the Banks cannot avail themselves of greenbacks to redeem their circulation, even if they are constitutional legal-tenders, for the reason that the State Constitution requires redemption in specie, and the Banks are creatures of the States, and bound to exercise their franchises in accordance with the laws of their creation.

The counsel engaged in the cases are, on the part of the plaintiffs, Messrs. NOYES, TREMAIN and PORTER, and on the part of the defendants, J. V. W. DOTY and GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. There may be other legal gentlemen connected with the cases, but these are all whom we have heard named.

ANOTHER NEW-HAVEN VESSEL CHASED.—We learn that Messrs. L. W. & P. ARMSTRONG, of this city, owners of the bark *Morning Star*, have received a letter from Capt. MANSFIELD, stating that on his passage from this port to Arroyo, P. R., he was chased for seven hours by a piratical vessel, but that he succeeded in escaping, and arrived safe at his port of destination. Advices from the West Indies state that piratical vessels are numerous in those waters, and many vessels have narrowly escaped capture.—*New-Haven Journal, June 23.*

Items from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 26.

Attorney-General BATES arrived here last night and will be serenaded to-night.

About fifty prisoners from Vicksburgh took the oath of allegiance to-day.

Another batch of rebels will be sent South in a few days: among them is EDWARD WM. JOHNSTON, brother of the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON.

Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask your attention to a great piece of inhumanity which is daily witnessed. Poor, lean, emaciated and wounded horses are slowly tortured and worked to death in some of the omnibuses in Broadway. Within the past day or two I have seen two horses fall from sheer weakness; both had large sores caused by repeated falling, and their bones were nearly through the skin. Ought this to be tolerated in a civilized and Christian community?

Yours, respectfully, CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1863.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 27—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. De Forest, Miss Maria Phelan, Miss Hearn, Mary Cludt, Miss Minnie A. Stowell, Mary Coadly, Wm. M. Shepard, S. W. Tyler, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Cornell, Rev. Archibald Cross and wife, Miss Perry, F. A. Mott, Lieut. Crane, U. S. N.; Frederico Tinico, Henry Seles, Miss Margaret F. Lindsay, Mr. Buchanan, Louis Sancreno, L. C. Austin, John Duncan, Mr. Miller, Calvin D. Stowell, John Sefton, Angel Chlo, R. M. Mayenhorn, Joaquin Lastres, Pedro Pera, Miss Anna Moore, Master Montgomery, Louis de Silva Terro, Thos. H. Nedham and wife, Prof. Shepard, James S. Jenkins and wife, G. Weisenborn, C. Haywood, Maj G. R. Pangborn, Thos. Hearn, Harvey Mills, James Fole, John B. Kearney, Geo. Gamter, G. Bauche, W. H. Potts, H. R. Treadwell, Allen James, G. Reid, Mates